BRINGING HISTORY INTO ACCORD WITH THE FACTS IN THE TRADITION OF DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

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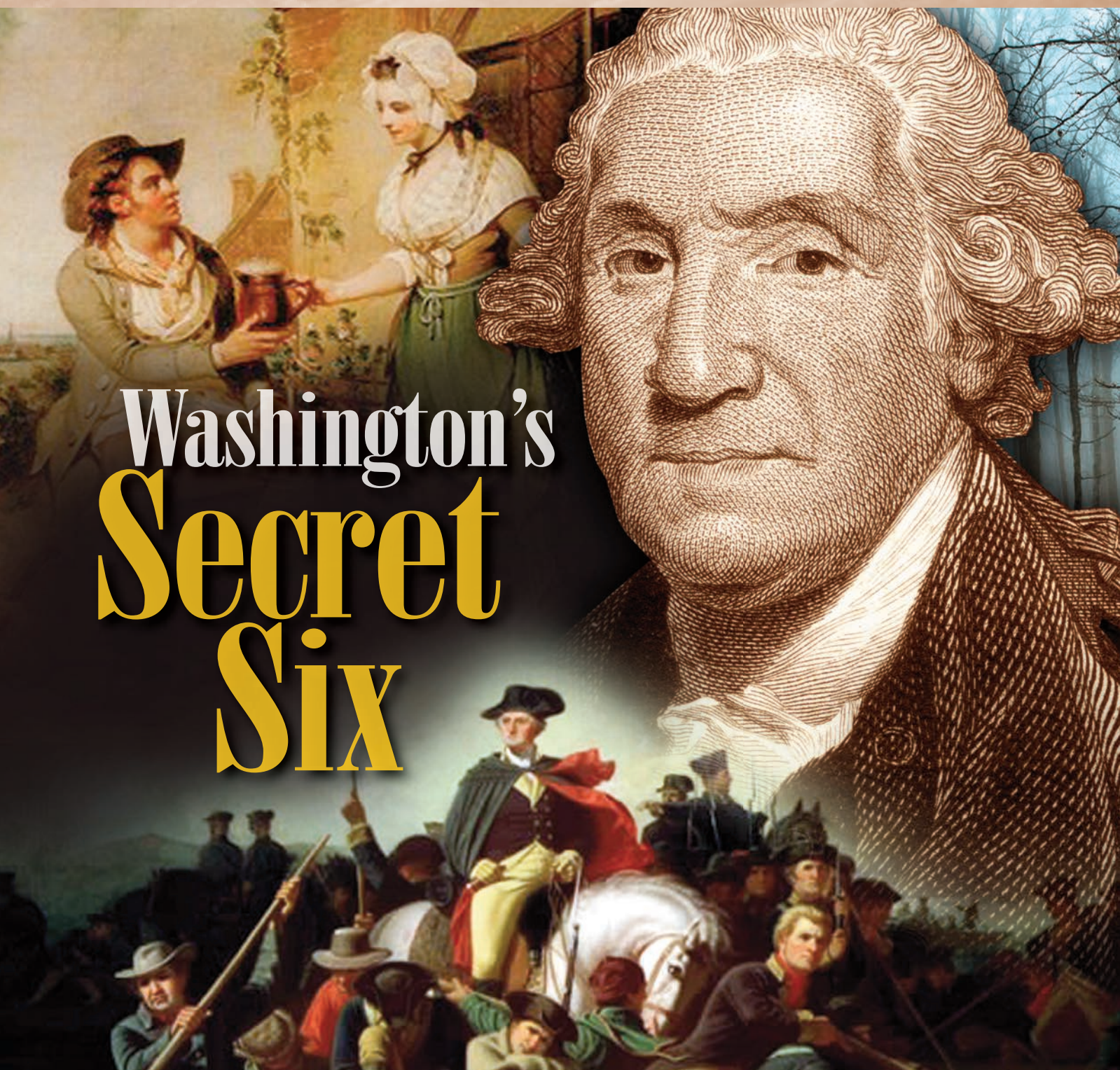

Washington's Secret Six

Bringing History Into Accord With the Facts in the Tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

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Table of Contents

Gen. Washington's Secret Spy Ring
By Marc Roland
4 Court historians have always recognized the important battles of the American War for Independence from the British empire. But only quite recently are authentic historians exposing the key role played by American intelligence in the pivotal turning points of that climactic conflagration.

Was Ben Franklin a Double Agent?
BY Philip Rife
10 Old Ben Franklin is particularly revered in the patriot pantheon. We all enjoy the quaint tales of his inventions and his scientific experiments and his *Poor Richard's Almanac*. But it turns out there is more to Franklin than has met most of our eyes.

Joseph Warren: Forgotten Founder
By John Tiffany
14 A key man in the fight for freedom has been largely forgotten outside his native Boston. Dr. Joseph Warren's life was prematurely ended by a British musket ball at Bunker Hill. Had he lived, he might well have been "the father of our country."

The Midnight Ride of Jack Jouett
By Paul T. Angel
17 Paul Revere and his colleagues had it easy compared to Jack Jouett—one of the greatest horsemen of all time. Yet outside Virginia this Revolutionary War hero is unknown.

Crushing Rebellious Americans
By Victor Thorn
22 No sooner did America start its constitutional government than populist rebellions started popping up across the new nation—only to be smashed by the regime, not much unlike King George III's regime, as far as that goes.

Alexander Hamilton: Founding Traitor
By John Tiffany
25 Until recently, if you were a conservative, you could not say a bad word about any of the founding fathers—with one possible exception: Many patriots agreed that Alexander Hamilton was the cuckoo hatchling in the nest. TBR takes a look at Hamilton's shady life and dubious career.

Thomas Paine's Amazing Influence
By John Friend
29 There was one booklet—*Common Sense*—that came close to outselling the Holy Bible, and a man of obscure English origins, the irrepressible Thomas Paine, penned this masterpiece of propaganda. Even today it still inspires people.

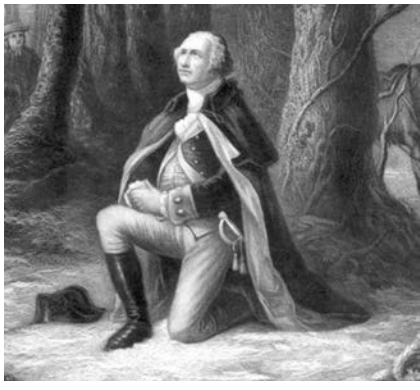
A Battle He'd Rather Forget . . .
By Victor Thorn
37 George Washington's first battle took place well before the War for Independence and was definitely not something to boast about. Yet he did learn some valuable lessons from this debacle.

George Washington's Religious Side
By Ronald L. Ray
40 Some have gone perhaps overboard in portraying Washington as extremely devout, praying on his knees in the snow at Valley Forge and having religious visions of America's future. Here's a Roman Catholic's view of this old controversy.

The Fate of Hessian POWs
By Ronald L. Ray
46 Thousands of Germans from Hesse fought on the side of King George III in the War for Independence. And plenty were captured or surrendered. How did these POWs fare? Were they genocided *a la* Dwight Eisenhower? Or did they find a kinder, gentler treatment and perhaps decide to settle here in America? Here's the whole story . . .

The Rothschilds & the Revolution
By Pete Papaherakles
49 Learn how the War for Independence made the Rothschilds rich, how King George actually financed the patriots and about the key role of debt-free Colonial scrip—an amazing and twisted tale with Haym Salomon squarely at the core.

Indians in the War for Independence
By Jenifer Dixon
54 We all know about the importance of the major European powers in the outcome of the American Revolution, with England, France and Spain playing major roles. But few remember the role played by the Indian tribes.



Featured in this issue:

Personal from the Editor—2
Editorial: Time for real freedom—3
What if Washington had died?—24
Was Hamilton a Christian?—27
Paine wrote the Declaration—34
Washington's favorite prayers—44
History You May Have Missed—57-59
Book Review: *The Stroop Report*—60
Revisionist Biography of Hitler—63
Letters to the Editor—70-71

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OUR REVOLUTIONARY PAST

This issue THE BARNES REVIEW is taking a fresh look at America's Revolutionary War period. Surprisingly, there is much new information available not only on the era itself, but the men who made it as well. While we remain unflinching supporters of America's founding fathers—after all, they were a collection of some of the wisest, most talented and inspirational men ever assembled at one time in world history—we also have a duty to history to look past the paint and glitter and report the truth as we find it. Note also, public interest in America's Revolutionary War era is at a high, with several popular mainstream TV programs being set in the time of the War for Independence.

Inside this issue you'll find vignettes on many prominent patriots from the era including George Washington, Tom Paine, Joseph Warren, Ben Franklin, Alexander Hamilton and others that might raise a few hackles or reaffirm what you already know to be true: They were men, not gods, and, as such, deserve an honest reappraisal of their lives without the whitewash.

You'll also find some very interesting articles from TBR editors and writers that cover some little-known but equally important subjects including the way the Rothschilds financed both sides of the War for Independence so as to maximize their blood profits and hedge their bets, and also what happened to those thousands of Hessian soldiers captured and imprisoned by the Colonial government during and after the war and also what the Indians were doing during the Revolution.

But there's even more. An extra eight pages are included as a special Independence Day 2014 gift from our editor and publisher, Willis A. Carto.

GOOD NEWS TO REPORT

Welcome aboard to the several hundred new subscribers we have added since our last issue. We know you will find TBR unlike anything else you have ever experienced in print. If you ever want to send us your comments, please do so. As you will see from the letters printed on pages 70-71 of this issue, TBR is not afraid to print both sides of any issue. The pages of this magazine are a testament to free speech and free thought, two of the very things that our founding fathers were most concerned about protecting when they made the decision to break free from England way back in 1776. Unfortunately, we here at TBR think our founders would be a little disappointed in what has happened in the United States over the past 238 years. Personal freedom today, for instance, is at an all-time low for Americans.

But there is good news here, too. Former Ohio Rep. Jim Traficant and AMERICAN FREE PRESS newspaper in D.C. are teaming up to make a difference. Jim's new organization is called PROJECT FREEDOM USA, and you can read more about it in John Tiffany's editorial on page 3 and also in the enclosed flyer from our friends at AFP. ✦

—PAUL T. ANGEL, MANAGING EDITOR

TIME FOR REAL FREEDOM IS NOW

It has been said the value of studying history—authentic history, not the kind of historiography you find in public schoolbooks today and in the mainstream media—is that, in order to understand where we are now, we must first understand how we got to where we are. In this issue of TBR we break new ground by taking a closer look at the Revolutionary War era. Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Paine and others turn out not to be the plaster saints we have been presented with, but complex characters, generally with their own ideas and foibles. Many of the founders, few people realize, were not fond of each other, and in some cases were actually mortal enemies.

And the War for Independence itself was not a simple patriotic endeavor. Many Americans wanted to be neutral in the struggle, while many others were loyalists—which is to say royalists, folks who viewed themselves as English, though they may have been born in America. Only a minority actually fought for independence, and even some of those had divided loyalties. Even such giants as Franklin had British interests at heart to a greater or lesser extent, as you will read in these pages. Some sympathized too much, we would say, with the French Revolution when it came around. Jefferson was amazingly unfazed by the excesses of the Reign of Terror, while Thomas Paine actually went to France to participate and was later locked up in a French prison.

Still, some 25,000 Americans gave their lives in the fight for freedom for America—including such great men as Dr. Joseph Warren. There is no doubt their hearts were in the right place. After years of struggle, in 1783 a treaty was signed in Paris officially ending the war. But the Treaty of Paris, dictated by the king of England, may have been a trick—some go so far as to call it a stab in America's back by negotiators Franklin, John Jay and John Adams. Did it really give America independence, or just the illusion of independence? For instance, the king said nothing about giving up his claims on the mineral resources of America.

Supposedly Americans did away with all that aristocracy nonsense—but then why are American lawyers called "esquire"? Why can't an American have an allodial title to land? Are we still under the effects of ancient history—1213, 1066 and all that rot? Is the queen of England our sovereign today in some hidden fashion? The Whiskey Rebels, for instance, felt that they were fighting one last battle of the American Revolution, not a new one. And why were Shays's Rebellion and the Whiskey Rebellion so ruthlessly smashed by our fledgling government? Is it a case of, "Meet the new boss, same as the old boss"?

Now fastforward to today. Why do we seem to have so little individual freedom in 2014? Why is Big Brother spying on our every move, every word we say, and taxing the dickens out of us? Why does our own government carry out psy ops against the people? Why were states' rights crushed in the 1860s and beyond? Are we still under military rule and admiralty law?

Was the Independence War a failure? Is it time for a second American revolution?

It took us centuries to get into the mess we are in now, and it will take a long time to get out of it. A good first step may be to get on board with former U.S. Rep. Jim Traficant and his new endeavor, called PROJECT FREEDOM USA. If you read AMERICAN FREE PRESS newspaper—and you should—you will have heard of this. If not, you may want to subscribe to America's only surviving real newspaper.* PROJECT FREEDOM USA aims to get rid of the Internal Revenue Service, those ravenous vampires that seek to keep us broke on behalf of the privately owned misnamed "Federal" Reserve Bank, which would also be abolished. Congress would regain the power and authority over our money supply—a key thing if we want to be a sovereign nation. Income tax and all payroll taxes would be no more. Check out Jim's project; we think you'll like it.

And meanwhile, keep reading THE BARNES REVIEW and spreading authentic history wherever you find a receptive ear. As Jesus said in the Bible, "Know the truth, and the truth shall set you free." ✦

—JOHN R TIFFANY, ASSISTANT EDITOR

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George Washington's SECRET 6

While the decisive part played by espionage during World War II has come to light over the past 40 years, its crucial role in our own War of Independence still leaves most historians in the dark. But a new book re-illuminates the American Revolution to reveal that struggle's hitherto unrecognized turning points, which pivoted upon the covert operations of just half a dozen spies. Most of their names are unfamiliar, and one—belonging to a woman—is still unknown. Be that as it may, interest in the subject has spawned a new television series on mainstream TV that mixes plenty of fiction with the facts. This issue, TBR's Marc Roland sets the record straight on George Washington's "Secret Six."

By Marc Roland

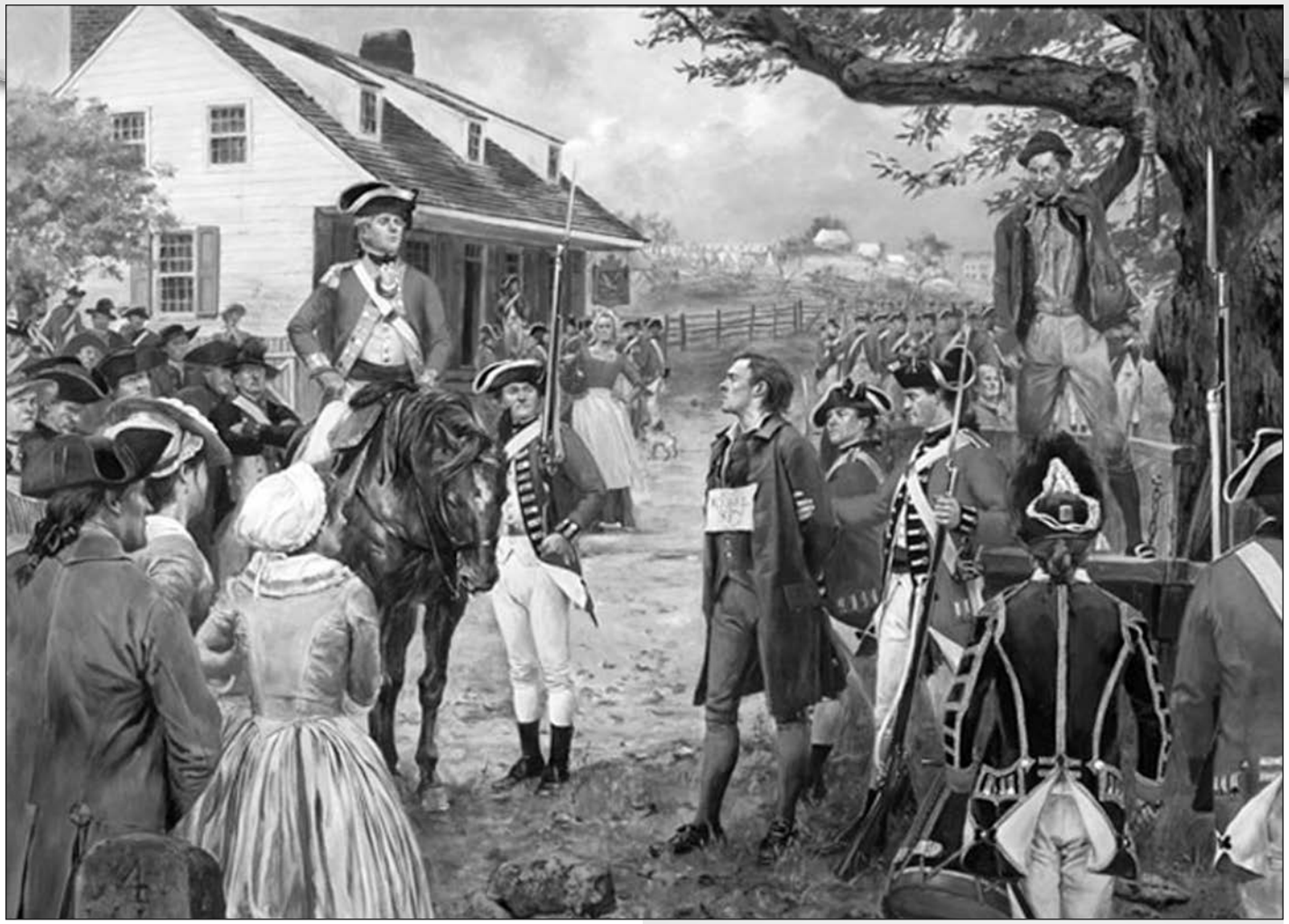
Historians now know it would have been next to impossible for the American colonies to have won the Revolutionary War without the aid of spies. We are all aware of Nathan Hale, the famous amateur American spy who was hanged by the British after his capture in Queens, New York. But the names of some of the most important spies that Gen. George Washington employed during the war to provide vital intelligence and help the nascent United States achieve its freedom are little known to the vast majority of Americans—lay and expert alike—even today. Neither alabaster statues nor full-size monuments were raised to commemorate these covert operatives, save weathered, largely forgotten tombstones of one or two of them.

This all changed late last year, however, when a memorial more enduring than bronze or marble was unveiled by authors Brian Kilmeade and Don Yaeger in *George Washington's Secret Six: The Spy Ring That Saved The American Revolution.*

BENJAMIN TALLMADGE
Chief intelligence officer.

JOHN SIMCOE
Heavy-handed Brit.

In the process of narrating the influential success achieved by Colonial undercover agents, they incidentally and definitively answer a question many students of U.S. history and even professional scholars have difficulty



The Hanging of Nathan Hale

This is historical artist Don Troiani's depiction of the hanging of Nathan Hale just before the execution. According to Troiani, "While some authors contend Hale was hanged at about 66th Street and First Avenue, a British officer states he was hung in front of the Royal Artillery Park. Period British maps prove this was at Turtle Bay (present 45th Street) just south of Howe's headquarters in the Beekman House and across from the Dove Tavern at the fourth mile marker. The British had pre-war artillery magazines established at the Turtle Bay site so this makes a great deal of sense." (To see more of Troiani's historical works or to buy them, see www.allenscreations.com.)

clearly understanding or explaining: namely, precisely why did the Revolution take place? Britain's excessive taxation without political representation, the Boston Tea Party, the Stamp Act, the rise of republican principles against benighted monarchism, the rights of private property and similarly economic or political causes are usually, if not entirely, convincingly cited as the mainsprings of revolt. But would decent, ordinary, God-fearing farmers, tradesmen, mechanics, students and their fellow citizens really have been willing to risk their lives for eight years under deplorable conditions on behalf of such high-minded, if nebulous issues?

While these matters certainly made up the intellectual atmosphere of the time, they were over the heads of most Colonists, who were not stirred to life-threatening action by principles or even rights. What made them mad enough to fight—to kill and be killed—were the British themselves, not the oppressive taxation or civic restrictions the London authorities imposed. Had the minions of King George III behaved differently, Washington would never have had enough volunteers for an army. His invaluable recruiters were the Crown's officers and men, whose consistent, ubiquitous atrocities became so intolerable that expelling the British was the overriding purpose of rank-and-file patriots. They would have continued to endure the economic oppression and political heavy-handedness of London empire-builders if such schemes had not been enforced by beatings, thefts, rapes, public humiliation, imprisonment without trial and a host of de-

monic actions less becoming of civilized Europeans than barbarous Tartars.

"A number of British officers considered anti-British sentiment so ingrained into the colonists' spirit," reports historian Robert Leckie, "that they believed 'it should be thrash'd out of them [because] New England has poyson'd the whole.' This led to numerous incidences of violence and pillage directed at colonists."[1]

Kilmeade and Yaeger offer examples of British abuses as outrageous as they were commonplace. On flimsy (if nevertheless correct) evidence, Lt. Col. John Simcoe, a royal cavalry officer, rode out with his rangers to arrest a Colonial spy at the suspect's home, on the north shore of Long Island. But the wanted man happened to be out of town. "Furious that the opportunity to catch a suspected spy red-handed had been squandered," Kilmeade and Yaeger write, "Simcoe ordered the suspect's father beaten in his stead. The rangers fell upon Richard [Woodhull], bludgeoning him while the rest of the family looked on in horror. Once the old man lay crumpled on the ground, the troops rode off." The elderly man survived, but needed the better part of a year to recover from his ordeal. If his encounter had been an isolated or irregular incident, it might be dismissed as just one of the excesses carried out by war criminals common in every military conflict. Instead, Mr. Woodhull's encounter was part of the occupiers' policy and emblematic of their behavior before the outbreak of hostilities, which only accelerated the same kind of brutality with which the Americans were all too familiar for years prior to the outbreak of the revolution.

"All around the British-occupied areas of New York and New Jersey," according to Kilmeade and Yaeger, "reports of attacks upon local women by both individual soldiers and groups of the garrisoned troops were made with startling regularity as early as the summer of 1776. Many cases were handled with a casual nonchalance as simply part of the collateral damage of war."

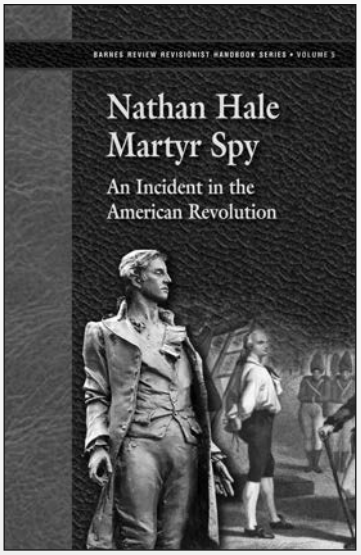
The authors continue, "On August 5, 1776, Lord Rawdon, a cavalry officer stationed on Staten Island, wrote a rather cavalier letter to his good friend, Francis Hastings, tenth Earl of Huntington, back home in England, in which Rawdon declared, 'The fair nymphs of this isle are in wonderful tribulation, as the fresh meat our men have got here has made them as riotous as satyrs. A girl cannot step into the bushes to pluck a rose without running the most imminent risk of being ravished, and they are so lit-

NEW BOOK FROM TBR BOOK CLUB . . .

NATHAN HALE MARTYR SPY

AN INCIDENT IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

By Charles W. Brown. Here's a brand new edition of the long-lost book—first written in 1899—now back from the memory hole. Hale, of course, is most famous for his willingness to give his life in the service of his country, uttering, on the gallows, words that were once taught to school children before political correctness dictated that more time in public schools be dedicated to liberal, queer, minority and feminist studies. According to one British officer at the scene of his hanging for espionage, Hale "behaved with great composure and resolution, saying he thought it the duty of every good officer to obey any orders given him by his commander-in-chief; and desired the spectators to be at all times prepared to meet death in whatever shape it might appear." Here is the story of how Hale came to find himself at the end of a hangman's noose and an accurate rendering of his famous last words, plus poetry and prose about Hale created by some prominent Americans—plus more. A fascinating read. Softcover, 100 pages, #672, $12 plus $5 S&H inside U.S. Add $24 S&H outside U.S. Order from TBR BOOK CLUB, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge. See also www.barnesreview.com.



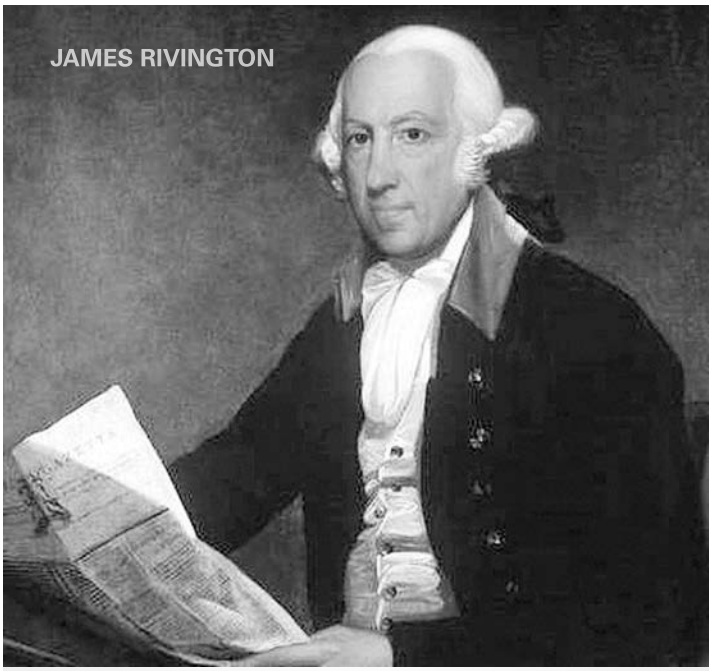
tle accustomed to these vigorous methods that they don't bear them with proper resignation, and of consequence we have the most entertaining courts-martial every day'."

The husbands, fathers or brothers of these women who tried to defend them were beaten into submission, arrested on charges of assaulting the King's men, and thrown into the holds of prison ships—"often called 'death ships' for their deplorable conditions"—anchored in Wallabout Bay, off the shore of Brooklyn. "Disease and vermin ran rampant among the starving prisoners," write Kilmeade and Yaeger. "The bodies of inmates who died might not be recovered for a week or more, left to rot in the cramped, airless hulls in which the unfortunate passengers were forced to spend 24 hours a day. By the end of the war, approximately 8,000 people were estimated to have died aboard prison ships in New York alone."

Clearly, British misbehavior was the fuel that stoked revolutionary fervor. And it was super-heated by Gen. George Washington's frustration in the face of enemy military superiority. But he hoped to compensate for his insufficient numbers of men and arms by installing an espionage network that might enable his less powerful if nonetheless determined forces to take the redcoats by surprise. Lone spies, like Nathan Hale, had proved vulnerable and ineffective, while inter-connected chains of command unraveled with the seizure of a single agent. Selecting Benjamin Tallmadge to follow a more efficacious middle course in the summer of 1778 was among Washington's most important decisions.

Tallmadge had been a high school superintendent before becoming a major in the 2nd Continental Light Dragoons. But as chief intelligence officer for Washington, he was promoted to the rank of colonel. Together, the two men took personal charge of an undercover system limited to a handful of operatives unknown to each other and even to Tallmadge and the general. Their ingenious organization was ahead of its time, so much so that "the methods used by these citizen spies—the dead drops (burying messages in a box at a pre-arranged location), the well-crafted back stories, the compartmentalizing of intelligence, the secret encrypted code—are many of the same methods still used today by secret agents the world over."

The Americans developed "the sympathetic stain," an invisible ink for writing reports in the margins of books or between the lines of what appeared to be an ordinary letter. Unseen words were intended for the colonel and the general penned in gallic acid—extracted from gallnuts—and appeared only when doused with iron sulfate, a secret method discovered by British counterespionage only late in the war.


JAMES RIVINGTON

Rivington: The Tory Publisher Who Was an American Spy

James Rivington was the last man anyone would suspect of being a spy for the patriots. He published an infamous tory newspaper, notorious even among tories for the liberties it took with the truth, and extremely critical of patriots in general and George Washington in particular. However, in the 1950s, historians determined Rivington had not been what he appeared. It seems he had a change of heart and secretly became a member of the "Culper ring," spying for the patriot cause, passing along secrets of the British navy to Colonial leaders. Once he helped crack a British military code—doubtless saving patriot lives as a result. The Culper ring was so named by George Washington after Culpeper County, Virginia. It was started by Lt. Caleb Brewster and grew to include some 20 members, operating between British-held New York CIty and Setauket, New York, some 55 miles away. Notable members were Abraham Woodhull, code named "Samuel Culper Sr.," Robert Townsend, "Samuel Culper Jr.," Col. Benjamin Tallmadge of the 2nd Connecticut Light Dragoons, "John Bolton," Anna Strong (possibly) and couriers James Hawkins and Austin Roe. When New York City loyalists were finally evacuated in Nov. 1783, Rivington chose to remain behind, to the surprise of most people. The above portrait of Rivington is by Gilbert Stuart.

THE CULPER RING

The Culper Ring derived its name from aliases taken by two covert leaders in the field: Abraham Woodhull and Robert Townsend, known respectively as "Samuel Culper Sr." and "Samuel Culper Jr." They and four other operatives—Caleb Brewster, James Rivington, Austin Roe and an unknown female agent—were identified only by numbers, as were Tallmadge and Washington. Their task was to send information describing activities of the British army in New York City, the royal headquarters, and the enemy's base of operations. Once these papers reached Setauket, Brewster ferried them in his whaleboat across Long Island Sound, where Tallmadge's dragoons were waiting to carry the messages to Washington's headquarters.

Townsend's mercantile background made his inquiries about British troop movements and shipping seem natural enough, but the Ring went into high gear when he was employed as a reporter for the city's most rabidly loyalist newspaper. It was the work of an English-born publisher, who had so relentlessly vilified the patriots during the previous four years, the Sons of Liberty hanged him in effigy, then burned his home to the ground, then stormed into his office and destroyed his press, converting its lead type into bullets. "If James Rivington is taken," vowed Gov. William Livingston, who had been singled out by the newspaper for special attention, "I must have one of his ears. Gov. Clinton is entitled to the other, and Gen. Washington, if he pleases, may take his head."[2]

Evading such dismemberment, Rivington fled to England, where he was appointed King's printer for New York, at £100 per year. In 1777, after the secure British occupation of that city, he returned with a new press and resumed publication of *The Royal Gazette*, emblazoned on every front page with the legend, "Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty." Its premises were often crowded with British army and naval officers, who spoke freely with the jovial Rivington about the latest troop movements or fleet maneuvers. These important acquaintances grew in number and volubility after he opened a convivial coffee shop, where his star reporter, Robert Townsend, found himself in the midst of an intelligence-gathering buffet. Rivington's invaluable information was written in "the sympathetic stain" on thin paper, bound inside the covers of books, then conveyed to the American camp by Tallmadge's agents. Rivington was not what he seemed, and became a priceless asset to the American spy ring camouflaged by his apparently ardent love for King George.

A DANGEROUS NEMESIS

The Culpers' dangerous nemesis was Oliver DeLancey, a native New York Jew and staunch loyalist, appointed to head up counterespionage after Benedict Arnold's failure to hand over West Point and George Washington to Crown authorities. Major DeLancey "immediately set about to reorganize the British intelligence system, unifying codes and bringing a number of independent elements together, so that information could be more easily shared, analyzed and acted upon." His measures severely damaged the Culper Ring, snaring one of its most important operatives, Number 355, the lady spy. DeLancey cast her into the fetid bowels of a prison ship, *HMS Jersey*, which "had a reputation for being the worst of the worst, earning the nickname, 'Hell,'" where the unfortunate woman disappeared. Long Island legend associates her with Anna Strong, a local resident, who supposedly flashed variations of laundry on her clothesline as a visual code for passing along confidential information to patriot observers, but Kilmeade and Yaeger, along with most historians, discount this version. More likely, Agent 355 belonged to some prominent loyalist family with personal access to British commanders.

"Rivington became a priceless asset to the American spy ring camouflaged by his apparently ardent love for King George III."

CRUCIAL VICTORIES

Before the onset of DeLancey's effective countermeasures, and even, if less frequently, after their implementation, the Culper Ring scored some of the Revolutionary War's most crucial victories. The group's single greatest triumph was foiling an enemy plot that would have otherwise utterly bankrupted the fledgling United States just when the patriot cause was at its most vulnerable. To forestall such subterfuge, the Americans had earlier "developed a special paper of a very precise quality and thickness that would be used to produce the bulk of the money minted in Philadelphia, and, it was hoped, would be extremely difficult to replicate."

On Nov. 27, 1779, Townsend reported that "several reams of the paper made for the last emissions struck by Congress have been procured [by the British] from

Philadelphia." As Kilmeade and Yaeger write, "the one safeguard upon which the Americans were counting to protect their currency had been breached . . . the paper and possibly even the printer plates were on their way to New York, where the British could use them to churn out perfect counterfeits. Distribution in New York would drive down prices and sink the economy of the colonies right in the heart of their main trading hub . . . the fact that the worthless bills would be undetectable before it was too late made this intelligence of no small significance. With word from the Culpers delivered swiftly, Washington was able to alert Congress to the scheme."

That they later turned the tide of war at its most decisive engagement is equally unrecognized. During late August 1781, 3,000 French men at arms were *en route* to join the siege at Yorktown. Without the timely assistance of their allies, understrength American forces would inevitably lose their grip on the critically important target and, with it, the entire campaign. No less aware of what was at stake, the British rushed their invincible navy to intercept the flotilla of Adm.François-Joseph de Grasse. Earlier that same month, agent Rivington made one of the single greatest intelligence coups in history, when he obtained a copy of the entire British naval codebook, with all of its latest signals. This he rushed to Tallmadge, who immediately forwarded it to de Grasse just in time for the admiral to anticipate, outmaneuver and soundly defeat the royal fleet at the Battle of the Chesapeake on Sept. 5.

After landing his vital troops, he handily drew away enemy naval forces and blockaded the coast until Yorktown fell, ensuring the independence of the United States of America. Given England's unrivaled primacy at sea during the late 18th century, a French victory would have been far less likely without foreknowledge of the British signal codes made available by James Rivington.[3]

He and his fellow spies are ably served by *George Washington's Secret Six*, which is written in a lively, well-documented style. As such, it is highly recommended to BARNES REVIEW readers interested in the undercover story of the American Revolution. ✦

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1 Leckie, Robert, *George Washington's War: The Saga of the American Revolution*, NY: Harper Perennial, 1993.

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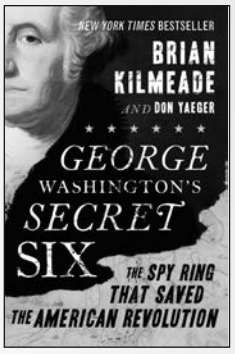
3 When New York was evacuated in November 1783, Rivington remained in the city, where, after his newspaper and coffee house went out of business that same year, he passed the remainder of his life in obscurity and near poverty.

MARC ROLAND is a prolific author and book and music reviewer for the PzG Inc. website (www.pzg.biz).

Could We Have Won the Revolution Without Them?


NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER
BRIAN KILMEADE
AND DON YAEGER
GEORGE WASHINGTON'S SECRET SIX
THE SPY RING THAT SAVED THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

George Washington's Secret Six: The Spy Ring That Saved the American Revolution

When General George Washington beat a hasty retreat from New York City in August 1776, many thought the American Revolution might soon be over. Instead, Washington rallied—thanks in large part to a little-known, top-secret group called the Culper spy ring.

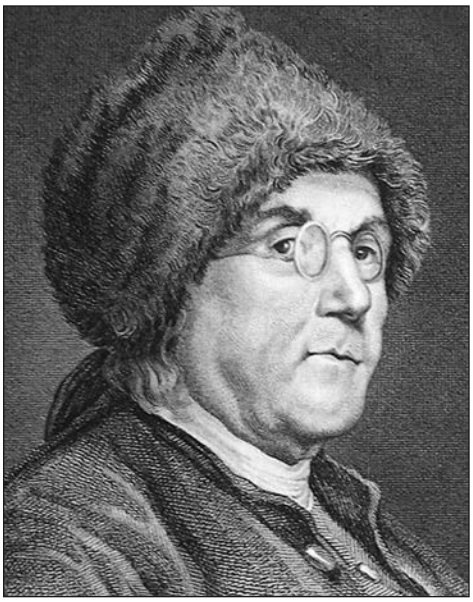
Washington realized that he couldn't beat the British with military might, so he recruited a sophisticated and deeply secretive intelligence network to infiltrate New York. So carefully guarded were the members' identities that one spy's name was not uncovered until the 20th century, and one still remains unknown today. But by now, historians have discovered enough information about the ring's activities to piece together evidence that these six individuals turned the tide of the war.

Drawing on extensive research, Brian Kilmeade and Don Yaeger have painted compelling portraits of George Washington's "Secret Six": Robert Townsend, the reserved Quaker merchant and reporter who headed the Culper ring, keeping his identity secret even from Washington; Austin Roe, the tavern keeper who risked his employment and his life in order to protect the mission; Caleb Brewster, the brash young longshoreman who loved baiting the British and agreed to ferry messages between Connecticut and New York; Abraham Woodhull, the curmudgeonly (and surprisingly nervous) Long Island bachelor with business and family excuses for traveling to Manhattan; James Rivington, the owner of a posh coffeehouse and print shop where high-ranking British officers gossiped about secret operations; Agent 355, a woman whose identity remains unknown but who seems to have used her wit and charm to coax officers to share vital secrets.

In *George Washington's Secret Six*, Townsend and his fellow spies finally receive their due, taking their place among the pantheon of heroes of the American Revolution.

———

George Washington's Secret Six by Brian Kilmeade (hardback, 256 pages, #685, $28 minus 10% for TBR subscribers) is available from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Add $5 S&H inside the U.S. Outside U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org. Call 1-877-773-9077, 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. PT, Mon.–Thur. to charge. Purchase online at www.barnesreview.com.



Ben Franklin: British Spy?

- Franklin's Paris office teemed with British spies
- Was famed founder playing both sides of game?

Benjamin Franklin was unarguably one of the most remarkable individuals of his time. Scientist, author, inventor, statesman, philosopher, humorist, mathematician, philanthropist, publisher, diplomat, musician—the breadth of his accomplishments seemed nearly limitless. But a handful of Revisionist historians would add one more, not so admirable talent to that list: enemy agent. Some little-known evidence suggests that one of America's favorite founding fathers may indeed have worked secretly against this nation's independence from Britain.

By Philip Rife

By all accounts, operations of the American embassy in France during the time of the colonies' war for independence were virtually an open book to British intelligence. Both American and French diplomats complained that every move of the colonies' delegation in Paris was soon known by the British ambassador to France. When the colonies and France signed a treaty of alliance, the head of British intelligence in London had a copy of it in his hands before the ship carrying the treaty to America even left port.[1]

The explanation usually given to account for this hemorrhaging of secrets is that the British managed to plant at least four of their spies on the staff of the American embassy in Paris.

One of their most effective agents was an American, Dr. Edward Bancroft, who served as secretary to the colonies' delegation. Bancroft's usual method for transmitting his reports to the British was worthy of a vintage Hollywood spy movie. He wrote it in invisible ink, placed it in a bottle, tied a string to the bottle and lowered it into a deep cavity in the ground at the base of a tree in the Tuileries Gardens where a British agent would later retrieve it.[2] Some measure of Bancroft's value to the British side was the fact that a grateful London government later bestowed a generous pension upon him for his services to the crown during the war.[3]

Bancroft's duplicity didn't go unnoticed at the time, however. One of Franklin's fellow commissioners uncovered damning evidence of Bancroft's guilt and presented it to Franklin, the senior American commissioner in Paris. Franklin's reaction was curious to say the least. He defended Bancroft, and from then on became openly hostile to the commissioner who'd accused Bancroft of spying.[4] Any chance that Bancroft's private papers might shed light on the nature of his relationship with Franklin was forever lost when Bancroft's son destroyed his father's records shortly after the elder Bancroft's death in 1821.[5]

Franklin's biographers don't dispute the role of Edward Bancroft and other British spies operating within the American embassy. But they advance the charitable

notion that old Ben was oblivious to them because he was naively unaware in the ways of espionage.

This explanation flies squarely in the face of the facts, however. Franklin was well aware of the tricks of the spy business for the simple reason that he'd been a practitioner of them himself earlier in his career. While representing the interests of several of the American colonies in England before the war, he routinely employed disguised handwriting, mail drops, code names, disinformation and cyphers to keep his dealings confidential.[6]

And there's ample evidence Franklin also made good use of his espionage skills during America's struggle for independence . . . but in the service of the British.

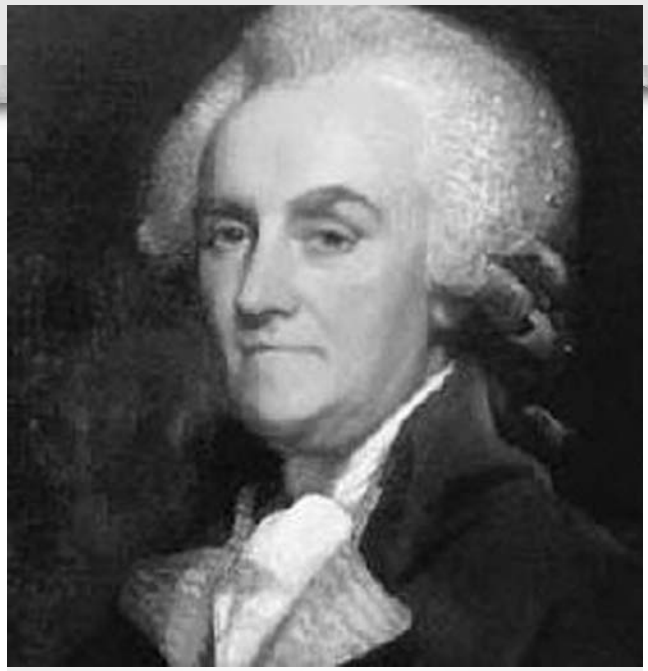
The secret correspondence of one of England's wartime spies has survived to the present and reposes in the British Museum in London. It reveals that Franklin furnished the British with information on the sailing dates and cargoes of ships carrying supplies from Europe to the colonies on numerous occasions so the shipments could be intercepted by the British navy.[7]

One British agent described a wartime rendezvous with Franklin in the steam room of a Paris bathhouse. Franklin told him he chose the location because "a meeting with me would not occasion speculation."[8]

Other evidence of Franklin's subterfuge comes in the form of the following entry in the wartime journal of another British intelligence operative: "Did this day [pass on] heliograph intelligence from Dr. Franklin in Paris to Wycombe."[9]

Wycombe was the English estate of Lord le Despencer. Years later, Lord le Despencer's daughter said her father often spoke fondly of "Brother Benjamin of Cookham, who remained our friend and secret ally all the time he was in the enemy camp." She revealed that "Brother Benjamin" was none other than Benjamin Franklin. She said: "[He] sent intelligence to London by devious routes, through Ireland, by courier from France and through a number of noble personages in various country houses."[10]

Brother Benjamin of Cookham was apparently also Franklin's code name in the notorious Hell Fire Club founded in the early 1770s by the same Lord le Despencer. During the club's rowdy rites before the war, Franklin reportedly joined a number of high-ranking British government officials—including known members of the country's intelligence service—posing as monks to regularly party with young women masquerading as nuns. The club rules specified that the women "consider



Edward Bancroft: Turncoat

Little remembered today, Edward Bancroft was an important villain of the War for Independence. Born in 1745 in Massachusetts, he was apprenticed to a doctor in Connecticut but ran away in 1763, eventually making his way to British Guyana, where he worked as a physician on various plantations. He also was able to travel around in Guyana, making notes on the flora and fauna, for a book, *An Essay on the Natural History of Guiana in South America*, published in 1769. He continued to travel and became a spokesman for the American patriot cause and a close associate of Benjamin Franklin, who represented the Colonies in London. When Congress sent the first American diplomat, Silas Deane, to Paris in 1776, it instructed him to contact Bancroft for support. He became a key member of the diplomatic mission, which was soon joined by Franklin. Unfortunately, during a brief visit to London in August 1776, the Brits recruited Bancroft as a spy. He sent information to England, often in code or using invisible ink. His information reached London within days, while Congress had to wait weeks for word from Paris. After the war ended, so did Bancroft's espionage career. His secret remained intact until the late 1800s, when researchers found the evidence in British archives.

themselves as the lawful wives of the brethren during their stay within monastic walls."

According to the artist Giuseppe Borgnis, Franklin himself once confirmed his code name to him when, in reply to the greeting "Is that not Master Franklin?," Ben responded with a smile: "No, it is Brother Benjamin of Cookham."[11]

One obviously approving Englishman of the time waxed eloquently about the Hell Fire Club's activities: "A set of worthy, jolly fellows, happy disciples of Venus and Bacchus, got occasionally together to celebrate woman and wine. And to give more zest to the festive meeting, they plucked every luxurious idea from the ancients and enriched their own modern pleasures with the tradition of classic luxury."[12]

The group's bawdy playground was an old abbey remodeled to include erotic statuary, one of the largest collections of pornography in England and a series of underground chambers for intimate dalliances.[13]

The usually expansive Franklin left no detailed description of this remarkable erotic edifice other than to say: "The exquisite sense of classical design, charmingly reproduced, whimsical and puzzling as it may be in its imagery, is as evident below the earth as above it."[14]

Another of Franklin's powerful British friends was Adm. Lord Richard Howe, who commanded royal naval forces during the Revolutionary War. At the end of the war, a disgruntled countryman publicly accused Howe of "having secret intrigues with Doctor Franklin" to bring about the colonies' independence.

Howe's reply, while obviously guarded, becomes clearer in light of other evidence presented here. He responded that his accuser was "perfectly right as to the fact, though a little deceived in his inferences."[15]

Howe's circumspection is understandable if he was trying to defend his own honor without outing his friend Franklin. In fact, there are indications Franklin tried to subvert the colonies' bid for independence to the very end. Speaking of Franklin's actions during the peace negotiations that ended the fighting, John Adams (destined to become the new nation's second president) wrote: "Franklin's cunning will be to divide us. To this end he will provoke, he will insinuate, he will intrigue, he will maneuver."[16]

Apparently, old Ben was leaking details of the American side's negotiating position to the British. In documenting a report to his superiors in London at the time, one British agent in Paris noted: "I speak so from the text of the last conversation I had with Mr. Franklin."[17]

The question naturally arises as to what Franklin's motive could have been for secretly siding with the British. The evidence suggests several possibilities.

Franklin spent 16 of the 18 years immediately preceding the American Revolution residing in England. While living there, the witty and urbane colonial was lionized by English society, and he gave serious consideration to making England his permanent home.[18] The station chief of the British secret service in Paris during the war was an old friend of Franklin's from his London days.[19]

Private actions by Franklin left no doubt he viewed a potential break between England and her American colonies as a great tragedy. During the war, one British intelligence operative described Franklin as "shedding tears at the thought of separation from the mother country."[20] On another occasion during the war, Franklin lamented to Lord Howe: "Long did I endeavor with unfeigned and unwearied zeal to preserve from breaking

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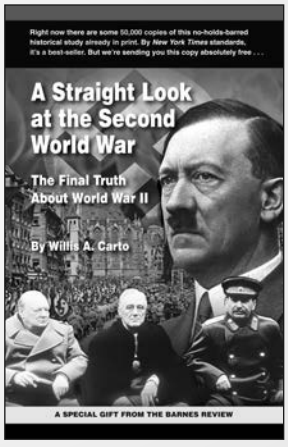
Copies of this 16-page color booklet by TBR publisher Willis A. Carto are just $1 each in the U.S. The booklet was sent free to all TBR subscribers in the July/August 2013 edition of TBR. The booklet discusses many unsettling truths about World War II that are completely at odds with the mainstream historical establishment's "conclusions" about the worst war in global history. In the end, the booklet determines that World War II was the greatest disaster to befall the white race in its long and glorious history; a disaster from which we are still—even today—recovering. The booklet comes complete with a TBR brochure and a 6"-by-9" mailing envelope. It's a great, inexpensive way to introduce others to the factual, historical information they'll find in every issue of TBR. To get your copies of *A Straight Look at the Second World War*, use the form on page 72 of this issue and return to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077, Mon.-Thu., 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m. PT to charge. If you would like to order more than 10, please call 202-547-5586 and leave a message.


A Straight Look at the Second World War
The Final Truth About World War II
By Willis A. Carto
A SPECIAL GIFT FROM THE BARNES REVIEW

that fine and noble china vase, the British empire; for I knew that, being once broken, the separate parts could not retain even their share of the strength or value that existed in the whole."[21]

In 1754, Franklin had drafted a proposal for a colonial federation that would have kept America a part of the British empire for the foreseeable future. Its preamble read in part:

> Resolved, that the colonists hold in abhorrence the idea of being considered independent, and most ardently desire the establishment of a political union not only among themselves but with the mother state.
>
> The Congress do most earnestly recommend, as a measure of the greatest importance in reconciling the differences between Great Britain and her colonies and restoring them to permanent union, the following plan of government to be by them humbly proposed to his Majesty and his two houses of parliament under which the whole empire may be drawn together.[22]

Franklin's colleagues in the colonial legislature were less than enamored of the plan. His son described their reaction in a letter to a British aristocrat at the time: "They not only refused to resume the consideration of it, but directed the plan be erased from their minutes, so that no vestige of it might appear there."[23]

As one modern mainstream historian has observed: "In evolving the plan of union, Franklin had shown himself to be an imperial-minded thinker who placed the empire above individual states' rights."[24]

In a letter he wrote to the governor of Massachusetts in 1754, Franklin expressed his imperial vision for America 100 years in the future: "The greatest number of Englishmen will be on this side of the water."[25]

Franklin was so wedded to the idea that he waxed fondly for it even after the war resulted in American independence. Writing regretfully in 1789, he said: "If the plan had been adopted, the subsequent separation of the colonies from the mother country might not so soon have happened. Perhaps, during another century. The different parts of the empire might still have remained in peace and union."[26]

Besides his strong emotional attachment to England, Franklin had a very tangible stake in Britain's continued ownership of its American colonies. The pennywise Franklin was a partner in a land speculation scheme to carve out a new colony in what's now West Virginia. His fellow partners were English, and their land company was chartered by the British government. Their claim to the land was valid only so long as the crown continued to oversee the territory. It's worth noting that Franklin continued to pay his share of the company's expenses and to correspond with his partners in England during the war.[27]

So, was Benjamin Franklin truly a false-hearted traitor to the American cause for independence? Or was he simply a true-to-form pragmatist who decided to hedge his bet on the war's outcome by keeping a foot in both camps? Might he even have convinced himself he was doing his fellow colonials a favor by preventing them from making the (to him) tragic mistake of parting with the mother country? ✦

"The question naturally arises as to what Franklin's motive could have been for secretly siding with the British. The evidence suggests several possibilities."

ENDNOTES:

1 *Yankee Magazine*, July 1975.
2 *Time*, July 7, 2003.
3 *Argosy*, July 1970.
4 *Ibid.*
5 *Yankee Magazine*, July 1975.
6 *Code Number 72: Ben Franklin: Patriot or Spy?* by Cecil B. Currey.
7 *Ibid.*
8 *Ibid.*
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Philip Rife earned a journalism degree from Penn State University and served in the U.S. Air Force. The author of nine books and numerous historical articles, his most recent book is *Bones of Contention: Uncovering the Hidden Truth About America's Lost Race of Giants.*

Dr. Joseph Warren
FORGOTTEN FOUNDER

THOUGH NOT NEARLY AS CELEBRATED TODAY as Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Adams or Hamilton, Joseph Warren in his day was very much a name to be conjured with. He was described by a tory as "one of our most bawling demagogues and voluminous writers . . . a crazy doctor." With his Suffolk Resolves, he virtually declared his native Massachusetts in open rebellion against Britain. In many ways this bold and fearless young man was the spark plug and spearhead of the American War for Independence.

By John Tiffany

To those few who remember him, Joseph Warren is the father of American independence, although he died a bit early, in 1775, aged barely 34. He was killed fighting gallantly at the so-called Battle of "Bunker Hill"—really the Battle of Breed's Hill.

Dr. Warren, a leading light in patriot organizations in his native Massachusetts and serving in the Colonial militia, was arguably the key man without whom the United States would still be British turf.

Who recruited Paul Revere and the lesser-known but more important William Dawes to ride and spread the alarm that the British army on April 8, 1775 was marching forth to raid Concord and arrest John Hancock and Sam Adams? It was the remarkable Joseph Warren, that's who. No mere armchair patriot, Warren directly participated in the Lexington and Concord battles—among the first shots fired in the War of Secession from Britain.

The architect of the American Revolution was the central figure in the famous Boston Tea Party—which actually was only one of a number of "tea parties," in New York Harbor, Greenwich, Conn., Charleston, South Carolina. and elsewhere—most spectacularly, although now forgotten, in Annapolis, where a British ship was burned to the waterline. Ironically the Brits were trying to bring in tea very cheaply to America, seeking to undersell the thriving trade in black market tea from Holland. It was the American smugglers who organized the protests.

Warren also authored a set of "resolves" or resolutions as we would say today, that served as the model for the founding U.S. central government (under the Articles of Confederation).

A speech given by Warren sparked the first battles of the war. And prior to the Declaration of Independence, he was the only patriot leader to risk his life on the battlefield against the redcoats—practicing what he preached. (*Lost to Time*, Martin Sandler, Sterling, NYC, 2010, 55.)

Although 14 states have a Warren County named after him, he is largely forgotten by history, while he was surrounded by names known today to one and all.

Warren was obviously a man of physical and moral courage, an intellectual leader in medicine and political theory and practice, as well as a provocative propagan-

dist, administrator, governor and soldier.

His brother John, by the way, who was a famous surgeon himself, went on to found the Harvard Medical School—a role Joseph Warren might well have filled, had he survived.

No newcomers to America, the Warrens had been in the Bay State for a century and a half and were of the middle class, farming and active in local politics. They identified as Americans, rather than (as many did) as "Englishmen living in America." They wanted all the rights of an Englishman (wherever he might live) but did not see themselves as English, but a new race of men.

After graduating from school and apprenticing with the leading doctor in Boston, James Lloyd, Joseph Warren heroically remained in Boston during the 1763 smallpox epidemic, taking care of the ill. He opened a successful inoculation hospital at Castle William in Boston Harbor, saving many lives—whigs and tories alike. Among his

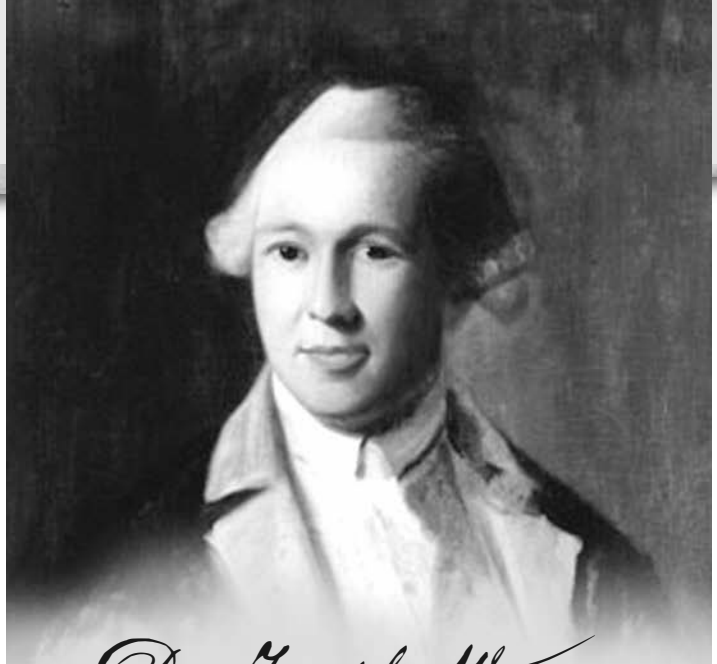
patients were John Adams, Paul Revere, William Dawes and Lt. Gov. Thomas Hutchinson. He made many contacts all over the spectrum, including many of the working class and even slaves, and this was also the start of his eventual spy network. With his natural warmth, charm and intelligence, he became popular to everyone.

It is interesting to note that Warren probably would not be opposed, in principle, to "socialized medicine." For about three years he received reimbursements for poor patients he treated from a government program somewhat similar to Medicaid.

Around 1766 Warren became a notable writer in politics, objecting to the infamous Stamp Act, out of which the Sons of Liberty grew.

In his spare time he became a Masonic leader and was commissioned grand master of the Freemasons of "Boston, New England and within 100 miles of same," at age 28. Then in 1772, Warren actually became grand master of "the continent of America." Being a Mason facilitated the secret maneuvering necessary to launching the American independence movement.

Each year on March 6, Warren would give a speech honoring the victims of the Boston Massacre, also known as the Incident on King Street, as the Brits called it. (The incident, which actually took place on March 5, 1770,



Dr. Joseph Warren

On June 14, 1775, Joseph Warren (above) was appointed second major general of the Massachusetts forces. On the 16th, he presided over the provincial Legislature and passed the night attending to public business. The next morning he met with the Committee of Safety, and, about noon, having heard the redcoats had landed at Charlestown, rode to Breed's Hill, near Bunker Hill. The local commanders—Putnam and Prescott—said they would take orders from him, but he insisted he had come as a volunteer to take a lesson in warfare from these seasoned officers. At the final struggle near Prescott's Redoubt, while trying to rally the militia, Warren was struck in the head and instantly killed. The picture at left is a fanciful—and famous—depiction of Warren's death by John Trumbull.

involved the death of five Americans at the hands of the redcoats, who apparently were justified in firing on a rowdy crowd, although the Americans had very real and serious grievances against the crown. The incident made for wonderful anti-British propaganda, however, in the hands of such men as Revere and Warren.)

It is not well known even to many history buffs, but another fatal incident occurred just a few days before the Boston Massacre. Involved was a young German-American boy of 10, named Christopher Seider (or optionally spelt Snider—Americans and Englishmen were not fussy about spelling in those days; for example John Hancock also spelt his surname Handcock). The Seider slaying took place on Feb. 22, 1770 when Seider was shot to death in a fight between a mob of patriots on one hand and British loyalists on the other that started from the patriots pelting the shop of a loyalist merchant, Theophilus Lilly (or Lillie), with rocks. The killing, the first of the War for Independence, was a key factor in upward spiraling tensions leading up to the Boston Massacre and further bloodshed. Teenager Samuel Gore was also wounded as British loyalist/spy Ebenezer Richardson shot into the crowd with a musket. One bullet hit young Christopher Seider in the heart; another got him in the eye—the first martyr to American liberty.

Warren did the autopsy on Christopher Seider.

Warren's annual speeches commemorating the Boston Massacre increasingly referred to the need for sacrifice and even bloodshed.

Joseph Warren also authored a set of "resolves" or resolutions, that became known as the Suffolk Resolves, and that served as a model for the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation. He penned the resolves in September 1774, which document was promptly adopted by the patriots of Massachusetts on Sept. 9. This was the most radical statement of Colonial intent so far, and Paul Revere rushed a copy to the Continental Congress, which enthusiastically adopted the resolves, hailed notably by Patrick Henry of Virginia.

British commander-in-chief Gen. Thomas Gage, who was also the royal governor of the province of Massachusetts Bay, in 1775 sought to flex British military muscle by seizing militia ammunition, artillery and diverse other supplies stored at Concord, some 15 miles west of Boston. The endeavor was made even more attractive by reports that radical leaders John Hancock and Sam Adams were in nearby Lexington (five miles east of Concord), where they could be arrested in the same, single-day operation.

But Warren's spies were alert, and he was able to send Revere and Dawes to warn his fellow patriots that the British regulars were coming. Revere, of course, despite the myth, never made it that far; he was stopped halfway between the two towns and held by a British patrol. Luckily Dr. Samuel Prescott, who had joined Revere and Dawes at Lexington, was able to carry the alarm to Concord. Dawes escaped and went back to Lexington.

As the defeated Brits retreated from Lexington and Concord, Warren was able to join with other minutemen there and participate in harassing the redcoats, both as a soldier and a doctor ministering to the patriot wounded. He was subsequently elected president of the Provincial Congress—the patriots' executive leader of Massachusetts.

On June 14, 1775, Warren was appointed major general but, oddly, was not given an actual commission. A few days later, he joined the militiamen defending Breed's Hill—ironically and humbly as a mere private—and, declining an offer to take command, asked to be sent wherever he could be most useful. He was directed to William Prescott's redoubt on Breed's Hill. (Bunker Hill, which gave the battle its name, is a little bit to the north of Breed's Hill, where nearly all of the action took place.)

The United States lost 115 killed, 305 wounded, 30 captured (20 POWs died). The redcoats lost 226 killed, including 19 officers, plus Col. James Abercrombie and marine Maj. John Pitcairn, and 828 soldiers wounded, including 62 officers. It was quite a bloodbath for a battle this size (the patriots had 2,400, versus more than 3,000 redcoats).

The final British assault breaching the walls of the redoubt, a musket ball blew Warren's head apart as he covered the retreat of the last Colonial soldiers fleeing the redoubt—a terrible loss to America and the world of medicine. He could well have become our nation's first president, had it not been for that musket ball. ✦

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Left: A modern actor reenacts the heroic ride of Capt. Jack Jouett to the rescue of Gov. Thomas Jefferson and the Legislature of Virginia.

The Midnight Ride of Capt. Jack Jouett

IF YOU ARE A VIRGINIAN BORN AND BRED, you have surely heard of the bold ride of Capt. Jack Jouett of the Old Dominion's militia. Otherwise, you probably never heard of this 27-year-old, whose exploits put Paul Revere in the shade. Unfortunately for Jouett, he had no Henry Wadsworth Longfellow to pen his saga, but his efforts were just as important, if not more.

By Paul T. Angel

Long neglected by general U.S. history, Virginia Militia Capt. Jack Jouett may have had a greater impact on the outcome of the American Revolution than did the Boston riders such as Paul Revere, Israel Bissell, William Dawes and Samuel Prescott.

It was late evening on June 3, 1781 when the feared and despised British Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton with 250 mounted redcoats reined up near Cuckoo Tavern, a Louisa County, Virginia way-station. The troopers had mounted before dawn in Hanover County and had ridden hard and long through the day, covering more than 60 miles, and had to stop and rest before hurrying on. Their goal was to capture Thomas Jefferson, leader of the rebel state, and as many members of the Legislature as possible. The Virginia government had already fled from Richmond to escape the Brits and had reconvened in Charlottesville, but the lobsterbacks (Tarleton's dragoons actually wore green) were determined to follow them there and, in a sudden, surprise attack, to capture the traitors.

Jouett, whose family had a farm in Louisa, had been patronizing the tavern and was sleeping on the lawn. He woke up and surmised exactly why the Redcoats were there, and he determined to get to Monticello—Jefferson's plantation—before them to sound the alarm, and to Charlottesville, two miles from Monticello and 40 miles

northwest of Louisa, to warn the lawmakers, including Patrick Henry and other notorious rebels.

The handsome Jouett stood 6'4" tall, weighing 220 pounds, all muscle and no fat. As a captain of the Virginia Militia, he was stationed in the Charlottesville area.

The Virginia government was almost helpless, since most of the state's fighting men were up north with George Washington (the British had not bothered Virginia until just lately). The remaining militia was ill equipped and too few in number to stop Tarleton's gang. Gen. Marquis de LaFayette was in another part of Virginia, too far away to render assistance in this emergency.

"Come listen my children who love to hear; of the midnight ride of Paul Revere; for I'll tell you, you ain't heard nothin' yet, till you've heard about the ride of Jack Jouett!" —Historian Bill Wellington

Only young Jouett could save the day.

He faced a seemingly impossible task: a 40-mile horseback ride in the middle of the night, over rough terrain (he had to take tangled, little-used back roads to elude Tarleton's advance scouts on the main road). The Boston riders had ridden only 15 miles, over good roads, to warn of the British raid on Lexington and Concord.

Jouett spared Jefferson the indignity of capture and may have saved Monticello's master from a British hangman, which would have radically altered history for the worse. Armistead C. Gordan Jr., a University of Virginia professor, wrote in a 1925 issue of *Commonwealth* magazine: "Had Jack Jouett not frustrated Tarleton's foray, a disheartening and even fatal blow might have been occasioned by the simultaneous capture of Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry and three signers of the Declaration of Independence at a juncture when Continental fortunes were at a critical ebb."

It is hard to think of a worse time to be governor of Virginia than during June 1, 1779-June 3, 1781, when Jefferson served. Henry Adams's reference to "the paucity of the means—the immensity of the task" says it all. Jefferson held office with virtually no power nor authority. But Jefferson had to rally the commonwealth against invasion by the most powerful army and navy in the world. In 1779 and 1780, Gov. Jefferson had to contend with a ruined state economy, runaway inflation, endless calls for supplies and troops, and a conscription policy hated by the people. It was a tough, uphill job.

According to Charles Bryan, president and chief executive officer of the Virginia Historical Society:

> Serving as governor was not the highlight of Jefferson's life . . . he did not demonstrate clear executive leadership. Jefferson had served in the General Assembly. . . . Yet he had no executive experience. He was new at the role. It cannot be said he did particularly well at it. You get the impression that he was overwhelmed by the responsibilities.

The year 1781 opened with a raid up the James and Appomattox rivers by turncoat Gen. Benedict Arnold, now fighting against his fellow Americans. The expedition amounted to little in itself. But it signaled the start of strategic British operations in Virginia, which before had been bypassed. During the next few months, the Britishers established a force in the Tidewater that joined in late spring with Cornwallis's large command, which had been campaigning farther south. Cornwallis was determined to conquer Virginia, once known as the largest and wealthiest British Colony, and thus to cripple American's war effort.

While operating north of Richmond, Cornwallis received an intercepted American dispatch reporting the presence of Jefferson and members of the Legislature in Charlottesville. To his way of thinking, they were legitimate military targets, and he ordered Lt. Col. Tarleton to capture them.

Tarleton faced a long, 70-mile ride, but he believed he could reach Charlottesville before American spies could sound an alert. The raiding party rested about noon and then hurried toward Cuckoo Tavern. Jouett spotted them there about 9:30 p.m.

He and his father had signed the Albemarle Declaration, a renunciation of loyalty to George III. Contemporaries described him as a great marksman and horseman.

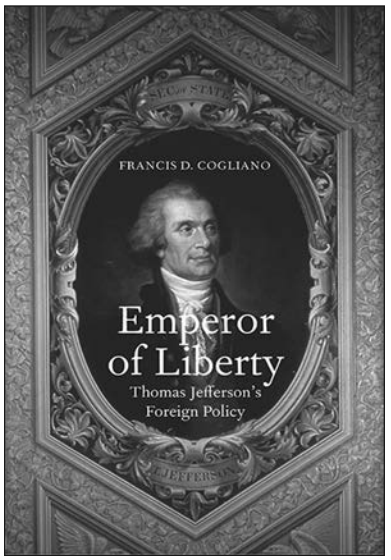
He stole away as Tarleton, dismounting at a nearby plantation, gave his men three hours rest, beginning at roughly 10 p.m. Jouett pounded through the night. He reached Monticello about daybreak, warned Jefferson and headed to Charlottesville to raise the alarm.

As the hoofbeats of the Redcoat dragoons faded into the night, Capt. Jouett saddled his horse and rode into the back roads. Virginia Dabney wrote in the June 1928 *Scribner's* magazine:

> The unfrequented pathway over which this horseman set out on his all-night journey can only be imagined. His progress was greatly impeded by matted

New from TBR Book Club . . .

Emperor of Liberty: Thomas Jefferson's Foreign Policy



This book—the first in decades to closely examine Thomas Jefferson's foreign policy —offers a compelling reinterpretation of his attitudes and accomplishments as a statesman during America's early nationhood. Beginning with Jefferson's stint as wartime governor of Virginia during the American Revolution, and proceeding to his later experiences as a diplomat in France, secretary of state, and U.S. vice president, historian Francis Cogliano considers how these varied assignments shaped Jefferson's thinking about international relations. The author then addresses Jefferson's two terms as president—his goals, the means he employed to achieve them and his final record. Cogliano documents the evolution of Jefferson's attitudes toward the use of force and the disposition of state power. He argues that Jefferson, although idealistic in the ends he sought to achieve, was pragmatic in the means he employed. Contrary to received wisdom, Jefferson was comfortable using deadly force when he deemed it necessary and was consistent in his foreign policy ends—prioritizing defense of the American republic above all else. His failures as a statesman were, more often than not, the result of circumstances beyond his control, notably the weakness of the fledgling American republic in a world of warring empires. Hardback, 302 pages, three maps, indexed, #680, $33 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. (Outside U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H to your nation.) Order from TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon-Thu., 9-4:30 PT. Purchase this and other Revisionist products online at www.BarnesReview.com.

> undergrowth, tangled bush, overhanging vines and gullies . . . his face was cruelly lashed by tree limbs as he rode forward and scars said to have remained the rest of his life were the result of lacerations sustained from these low-hanging branches.

A fast horse, a strong will to succeed and the light of the full Moon gave Jouett a small advantage. At the crack of dawn he arrived at Thomas Jefferson's plantation home, Monticello. Some say he found Jefferson already working in his famous gardens. Jouett alerted Jefferson to the danger impending, and also some Virginia Legislators who were staying at Monticello. Then, without hesitation, the exhausted militiaman turned his steed and galloped to Charlottesville to spread the alarm. The assemblymen at Charlottesville scattered, after voting to reconvene on June 7 at Staunton, in the Shenandoah Valley.

Rather alarmingly, while Jefferson took Jouett's warning seriously enough, he thought he had plenty of time to get away. Jefferson ate breakfast, sent his family to Enniscorthy Plantation some 14 miles away and began sorting state papers for removal or destruction.

Within a couple hours of Jouett's departure, another American rider came. Capt. Christopher Hudson told Jefferson that enemy troops were immediately behind him, working their way up the mountain. Still not panicky, Jefferson decided to check. He strapped on a sword, walked to a vantage point and trained his telescope on the city but saw nothing unusual. He was walking home when he realized his sword was missing. Figuring correctly that he had dropped it, Jefferson retraced his steps and took another look at Charlottesville. Tarleton's uniformed dragoons filled the streets.

He returned to Monticello and mounted his stallion on the lawn and galloped away.

It was a narrow escape. Henry Randall, in his book *The Life of Thomas Jefferson*, wrote that while Jefferson was on the lawn of Monticello, a captain of British dragoons named McLeon was actually in the house.

Jefferson flew into the woods, bound for the Shenandoah Valley, 18 miles west beyond the Blue Ridge, giving the Brits the slip. He spent the night at a nearby home.

Most legislators escaped safely, although hurriedly, thanks to Jouett.

Tarleton did capture a few people, including seven lawmakers, among them legislator and frontiersman Daniel Boone. Luckily, he detained them only briefly and paroled them. To their credit, the dreaded British did comparatively little damage. Monticello itself was un-

harmed, though some wine disappeared. Tarleton left Charlottesville on June 5. Cornwallis proceeded to Yorktown, where Gen. George Washington and America's French allies trapped his army in October and forced its surrender.

Cornwallis returned to Britain after Yorktown and enjoyed widespread popularity despite losing the war. Tarleton continued with a long and successful military career and eventually served in Parliament.

Jefferson's term of office technically expired June 2, but the new governor did not take office for several days.

When it met in Staunton, the Virginia Legislature voted to investigate Jefferson's conduct in the last 12 months of his governorship. Jefferson suspected Patrick Henry was behind this humiliation. Jefferson biographer Dumas Malone wrote: "This event marked the nadir of the entire public career of Thomas Jefferson." In December, Jefferson presented a highly successful three-day defense of his administration. Both houses of the Legislature passed a resolution unanimously commending Jefferson's performance as governor.

However, charges of fleeing in cowardice in the face of the enemy plagued him after the war. In 1796 Alexander Hamilton publicly and unfairly smeared Jefferson when he wrote in the *Gazette of the United States* that the "governor of the ancient dominion dwindled into the poor, timid philosopher and, instead of rallying his brave countrymen, he fled for safety from a few light-horsemen and shamefully abandoned his trust."

The issue resurfaced in the presidential election of 1800. Supporters of John Adams called opponent Jefferson an anarchist, an atheist and a coward. Jefferson found that last charge particularly galling.

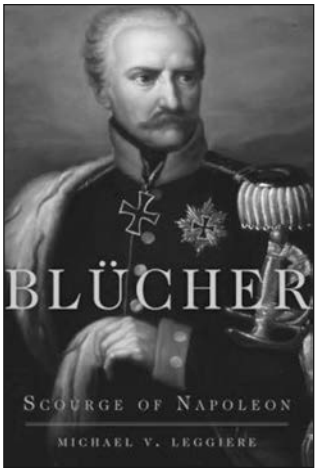
Of course, outnumbered 250 to one, had Jefferson tried to fight the Brits it would have been suicidal. Sometimes, as they say, caution is the better part of valor.

Still, the charge of cowardice stung Jefferson badly. He was thin-skinned to begin with, but this was a serious charge. And it was easy for the critics to use it.

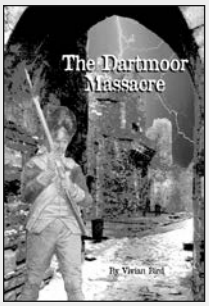
A grateful Virginia General Assembly voted June 15, 1781, to reward Jouett with a sword and a brace of pistols. The state's poverty explains why Jouett did not get the pistols until 1783 and the sword until 1804.

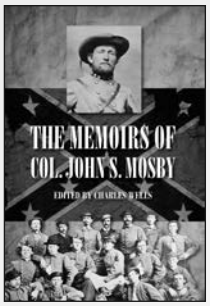
In 1782, Jouett moved beyond the Alleghenies to what is now Kentucky but then was part of Virginia. In 1787 he won a seat in the General Assembly and took a leading role in the effort to make Kentucky a separate state. He served that state through four terms as a legislator. Jouett died on March 1, 1822, on his farm, Peeled Oak, in Bath County, Kentucky. ✦

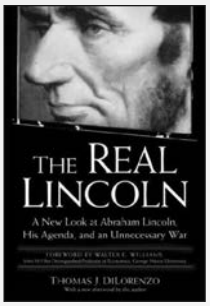
Blücher: Scourge of Napoleon

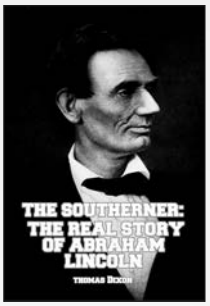


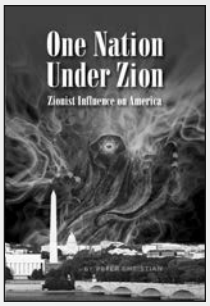
One of the most colorful characters in the Napoleonic pantheon, Gebhard Leberecht von Blücher (1742-1819) is best known as the Prussian general who, along with the duke of Wellington, defeated Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo. Throughout his long career, Blücher distinguished himself as a bold commander, but his actions at times appeared erratic and reckless. This magnificent biography by Michael V. Leggiere, an award-winning historian of the Napoleonic Wars, is the first scholarly book in English to explore Blücher's life and military career—and his impact on Napoleon. Drawing on exhaustive research in European archives, Leggiere eschews the melodrama of earlier biographies and offers instead a richly nuanced portrait of a talented leader who, contrary to popular perception, had a strong grasp of military strategy. Nicknamed "Marshal Forward" by his soldiers, he in fact retreated more often than he attacked. Focusing on the campaigns of 1813, 1814 and 1815, Leggiere evaluates the full effects of Blücher's operations on his archenemy. In addition to providing military analysis, Leggiere draws extensively from Blucher's own writings to reveal the man behind the legend. Though tough as nails on the outside, Blucher was a loving family man who deplored the casualties of war. This meticulously written biography—*Blücher: Scourge of Napoleon*—enhanced by maps and other illustrations, fills a large gap in our understanding of a complex man who is justly credited with releasing Europe from the yoke of Bonaparte. Hardback, 568 pages, indexed, illustrated, #679, ***$36*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. (Outside the U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for foreign S&H.) Order from TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge. Order also www.BarnesReview.com.











American History Books from TBR . . .

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The Whiskey Rebellion

The U.S. government versus the anti-Federalists

DID A VERSION OF THE MODERN-DAY TEA PARTY exist in George Washington's time? The answer is yes, and protestations over high taxation by rural small business owners led to insurrections that threatened the survival of our young republic. Some things never change. . . .

By Victor Thorn

At the outset, George Washington decided to remain sidelined in the battle between proponents of big government and states' rights. In Washington's eyes, big-government Federalists led by Alexander Hamilton could settle among themselves any differences they had with anti-Federalists supported by Thomas Jefferson. The lines of demarcation between these factions were evident, especially regarding how our young nation would pay its debts. Breaking the gridlock, in 1791 Treasury Secretary Hamilton sought an excise tax on domestic whiskey producers.

Now, mind you, the Revolutionary War had been waged, at least partly, due to unfair taxes levied by the British. Less than two decades later, the feds were implementing taxes that were even higher than those imposed by England. Worse, these taxes were used as punishment against anti-Federalists that had vehemently opposed a larger central government in favor of states' rights. No doubt, these same tactics apply today with Barack Obama's cronies at the Internal Revenue Service targeting tea party members with audits and undue harassment.

Five years earlier, in 1786, troubles were already brewing in Massachusetts. There, farmers complained about their properties being foreclosed by unscrupulous financiers. Compounding matters, Capt. Daniel Shays and his cohorts were incensed that government officials refused to hear their grievances. Again, the motto "taxation without representation" echoed across the countryside. Pushed to the breaking point, Shays's Rebellion erupted when protesters squared-off against Massachusetts state militia forces.

Patently disturbed by this uprising, Washington demanded, "If three years ago [as the American Revolution came to a close] any person had told me that this day I should see a formidable rebellion against the laws and constitution of our own making as now appears, I should have thought him a bedlamite—a fit subject for a madhouse." No longer remaining an impartial observer, Washington resolved to personally preside over the upcoming Constitutional Convention that further pitted Federalists against anti-Federalists.

By July, 1794 in southwest Pennsylvania, only 10 miles from Pittsburgh, whiskey rebels could no longer tolerate the unjust tax system masterminded by Hamilton. Namely, as a penalty for opposing the Federalists, small distillers were taxed at a significantly higher rate than larger ones, including George Washington. (George Washington inevitably became the largest whiskey distiller in North America during the era.)

With Hamilton's federal tax collectors persistently hounding the forerunners of today's tea partiers, hostilities ultimately reached a fevered pitch. Insurrectionists not only fired shots at Hamilton's henchmen, they also disrupted mail services, stole their horses, as well as tarring and-feathering a taxman and torching his house.

In response, on Aug. 7, 1794, Washington declared martial law while dispatching 12,950 militia forces to Pennsylvania. This army, personally led a part of the way

by Washington himself, nearly exceeded the entire size of his forces used to fight the Brits in the Revolutionary War. Facing off against only a few thousand whiskey rebels, government soldiers killed three men and arrested 150 others. The disaffected protesters quickly scattered, a move that established the government's ability to maintain order by exercising their military might.

As opposed to Shays's Rebellion, where federal militiamen appeared weak, Washington's army arrived carrying a thundering amount of firepower. Interestingly, this skirmish far away from the nation's capital gave birth to what transformed into our current political parties. On one side were high-tax, big-government central bankers represented by Hamilton and Washington, while their foes rallied around Thomas Jefferson's idea of states' rights and keeping the federal government out of their lives.

The repercussions were immediately felt. In 1800, Jefferson defeated John Adams for the presidency, whereas Congress repealed Hamilton's draconian distilled spirits excise tax in 1802. As for the whiskey brouhaha, Jefferson quipped, "I hold that a little rebellion now and then is a good thing, and as necessary in the political world as storms in the physical. . . . It is a medicine necessary for

Busting the Big Whiskey Monopoly

The central government had little success collecting the whiskey excise tax along what was then the western frontier near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Many small distillers simply refused to pay the tax. Others took a more violent stand against it. Federal revenue officers and local residents who assisted them took the brunt of the protesters' ire. Rebels tarred and feathered several whiskey tax collectors (as shown here) and threatened or beat many locals who offered them office space or housing. Consequently, many western counties never had a resident federal tax official. President George Washington, although he had led a populist revolution himself, took a dim view of the resistance to federal tyranny and issued a proclamation on Sept. 15, 1792, condemning interference with the "operation of the laws of the United States for raising revenue upon spirits." Soon open warfare broke out between the patriots and the government, little different from the American War for Independence.

Washington Was Not a Healthy Man

He was born at the right time, in the right place, and he was the perfect age to become the "father of our country." But what would have happened if George Washington had died of the severe case of smallpox he contracted at age 19 on the Isle of Barbados or from one of the other serious illnesses he fought during his life? How would this country be different without George Washington in the picture? TBR asked a noted historian that very question.

By Victor Thorn

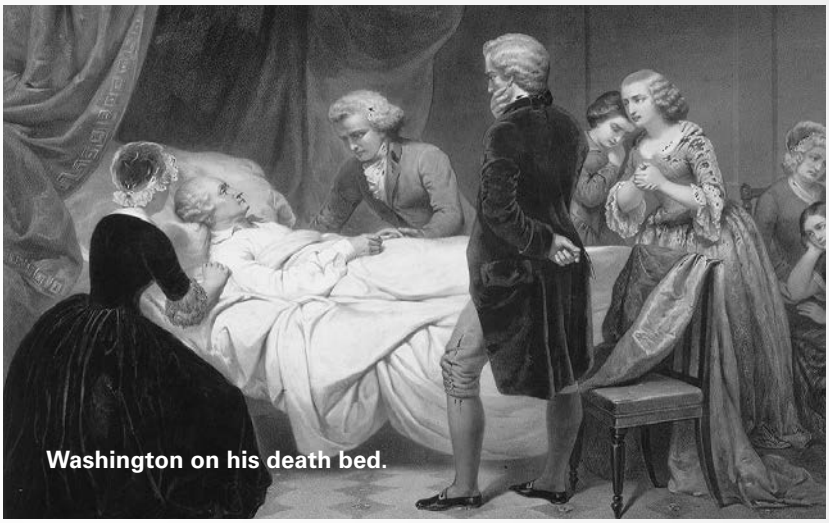
On April 15, TBR contacted a noted historian to get his thoughts on this intriguing subject. Carl Closs, his curiosity piqued by such an idea, remarked, "Without Washington, there would be no United States of America; at least not the way we know it today. George Washington is the personification of what it means to be an American."

He continued, "If Washington hadn't led the revolutionary forces, America wouldn't have won the war. In that sense, we probably would have been absorbed back into England. If that were the case, our nation would look a lot like Canada does now. As for England, they were shaken up quite a bit by losing such a large part of their empire."

In terms of how we're ruled, this expert stated to TBR, "Washington once commented, 'Democracy is the worst form of government ever devised by man.' That's why the founding fathers created a republic. They studied history's lessons and various forms of government, and came to a conclusion. With the Declaration of Independence, our founding fathers said that all governments were enemies of the people, including the one they were about to form. It wasn't until they wrote the Constitution that government could be viewed as a protector of the populace. Washington and his colleagues realized that our rights exist by Nature, and governments are instituted solely to secure these rights."

Washington's influence also affected our style of government, as this historian revealed. "The members of Washington's cabinet didn't necessarily like one another, and several of them hated each other's guts with a passion. Plus, they all possessed differing views on how the Constitution should be interpreted. Despite these conflicts, Washington brought out the best in people. He always saw their pluses, and used these beneficial qualities for the good of our nation. Maybe most of all, Washington understood people and where they best fit into what was best for the cause. He rarely referred to it as a revolution. Instead, he saw our separation from England as 'The Cause.'"

Ultimately, when examining Washington's impact, this academic told TBR, "Washington and his cohorts fully accepted that our Constitution shouldn't be subjected to the whims and whimsies of a single president. Conversely, Barack Obama equals the antithesis of what our founding fathers believed. Obama doesn't accept our Constitution as a ruling document. He wants to subvert the intent of those men who founded our nation." ✦



Washington on his death bed.

Though George Washington was a tall and sturdy man, he fought a series of debilitating illnesses throughout his life. At a young age, he contracted diphtheria. At age 17 he was afflicted with malaria, common in Virginia at the time. At age 19, during his trip to Barbados, he contracted a severe case of smallpox and later that year came down with tuberculosis pleurisy, which he most likely caught from his brother with whom he had traveled to the Caribbean. At age 30 (and again at age 35) he was struck by dysentery. Soon after he was hit by another case of tuberculosis and then contracted both dysentery and another case of malaria. At age 47 he came down with a severe case of abscessed tonsils. This was in 1779 in the middle of the Revolutionary War. At age 52 (1784) he was struck again with malaria and in 1789 had a severe bacterial infection (carbuncle) of the skin most likely caused by *Staphylococcus aureus*. In 1789 it was debilitating pneumonia again and, finally, at age 67, he was struck with what doctors now believe was a case of epiglotitis, a condition that can block the throat of the afflicted, causing death. Today doctors are unsure if that is what killed Washington or if it was the 80 ounces of blood removed from him by doctors via "bleeding" in the 12 hours preceding his death. Thank goodness, during the Revolution, he was relatively healthy.

Alexander Hamilton

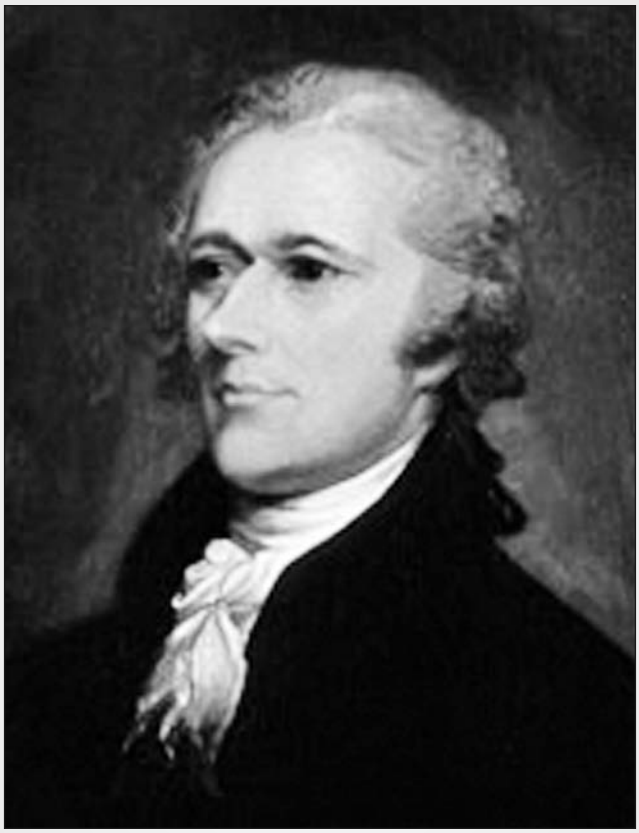
FOUNDING TRAITOR

FOR MANY YEARS THE FOUNDING FATHERS have been regarded almost as demigods, above criticism. Yet many—but certainly not all—of them they were career politicians and just as human as Bill Clinton, George W. Bush or even Barack Obama. Like our modern politicians, they spoke grandly of the common man's interest, but some of them had an eye out for their own profit, and the profit of the bankers. An outstanding example of this tendency is seen in one of the most important founders, Alexander Hamilton. Here is the real story of this "founding traitor."

By John Tiffany

Alexander Hamilton, or "Ham" as his childhood friends called him, started out a poverty-stricken orphan, considered by most folks as a bastard because his presumed father, a Scot by blood, was not legally married to his mother. Yet he had great ambitions and a brilliant mind and was able to find patrons who would give him what at the time was called preferment. Though he was born in the West Indies, his patrons made it possible for him to attend college in mainland America, where it seems he caught the eye of even more powerful patrons.

Hamilton saw the military as a highway for self-aggrandizement and eagerly enlisted in the ranks of the patriots when Americans decided to take up arms against the mercantilist system of mother Britain. His combat career was not particularly distinguished: He did lead a successful raid for British cannon in Manhattan's Battery, but he spent most of the war as the trusted—and feared—chief of George Washington's staff.



ALEXANDER HAMILTON
George Washington's chief of staff during the war.

A great intriguer, Hamilton was the mastermind behind the complicated 1783 Newburgh conspiracy, which destroyed the career of Gen. Horatio Gates and gave Washington quite a boost politically. (*The Ascent of George Washington: The Hidden Political Genius of an American Icon*, John Ferling, 229-39, 257-58, 283, 354.)

Hamilton founded the (First) Bank of the United States

—actually a privately owned central bank—acting, allegedly (and it seems a credible claim, although no documentation is known to exist), as an agent for the Rothschild bankers of Europe. He served as America's first secretary of the treasury—which made him, by some accounts, more powerful than President Washington himself.

Rumors of disloyalty dog Hamilton's legacy. Besides his close ties to the biggest of the big bankers, some historians such as Julian P. Boyd, argue that Hamilton was a double agent working for the British under the code name "No. 7."

Evidence of this duplicity may be found in Hamilton's wish to model the United States along British lines, including a consolidated central government, controlled by a privately owned bank.

In the view of his contemporary, patriot John Taylor, a senator from Virginia, who penned a series of pamphlets and newspaper essays from 1793 through 1795, under the pen name Franklin, the Hamiltonian program was literally "copied from the monarchical system of Britain." Taylor attacked the establishment of an alien system of finance that would inevitably corrupt America—an institution (the forerunner of the so-called Federal Reserve Bank) in express violation of the Constitution, that would usher in the collapse of the foundations of public virtue.

Alexander Hamilton and his fellow miscalled "Federalists"—but actually British nationalists, traitors to the American Revolution and the worst kind of corrupt, power-seeking rascals—strove to implement an American version of British mercantilism.

The American Revolution was waged against a centralized tyranny run by the Rothschilds' privately owned Bank "of England" (it would more accurately be called the Bank of the Rothshilds) with a puppet king. The king, George III, enriched himself and his cronies through the institution called mercantilism, defined by famed historian Murray Rothbard as "a system of statism that employed economic fallacy to build up a structure of imperial state power, as well as special subsidy and monopolistic privilege to individuals or groups favored by the state."

The bank created money out of nothing and lent it to the British government, to be paid back with interest out of the blood, sweat and tears of ordinary Britons and Colonists.

This system impoverished the average Englishman, to say nothing of the American, who had no vestige of representation in Parliament, but was a source of power and riches for the Rothschilds and their allies, including the king and nearly all members of Parliament.

Says acclaimed biographer Thomas diLorenzo: "There was always a group of men in American politics who were not opposed to the evil mercantilist system in principle. They recognized it as a wonderful system for accumulating power and wealth as long as they could be in charge of it." Hamilton was a prime example of such men, not at all averse to victimizing 99% of the citizens.

Taylor revealed in his book *New Views of the Constitution of the United States* (published in 1823, reprinted by the Lawbook Exchange, Ltd., Union, New Jersey, 2005) that the "nationalists" tried at the constitutional convention to create a totally centralized government but failed. He quotes Hamilton as proposing a form of government such that "All laws of the particular states, contrary to the constitution or laws of the United States [government are] to be utterly void. And the better to prevent such laws being passed, the governor . . . of each state shall be appointed by the general government, and shall have a [veto] upon the laws about to be passed in the state of which he is governor."

Taylor observed that this project "comprised a national government, nearly conforming to that of England. . . . By Col. Hamilton's project, the states were fairly and openly to be restored to the rank of provinces, and to be made as dependent upon a supreme national government, as they had been upon a supreme British government."

Yates's journal of the Constitutional Convention says: "Each state, in ratifying the constitution, is considered to be a sovereign body independent of all others, and only to be bound by its own voluntary act. In this relation, then, the new constitution will be a federal and not a national constitution" (quoted in Taylor, p. 83). Any state therefore has the right to secede from the constitutional compact, contrary to the lies of the Hamiltonians and Abraham Lincoln.

Indeed it would be reasonable to characterize Lincoln as a Hamiltonian. In 1861, and in the 1820s when Taylor penned his book, "the devil was still in the church," despite having been repeatedly exorcised.

In the years following the publication of Taylor's book, new generations of consolidationists, led by the likes of Daniel Webster, Henry Clay and now Barack Obama, were hard at work repeating Hamilton's absurd arguments in the apparent belief that a gullible public would come to believe such arguments if repeated enough. But they never achieved much success, thanks to the strength of the Jeffersonian, states' rights tradition, which is America's true political heritage.

A statue of Hamilton is in the Capitol rotunda. Isn't it high time the atrocious thing be put somewhere out of sight or hauled away to some dingy basement? ✦

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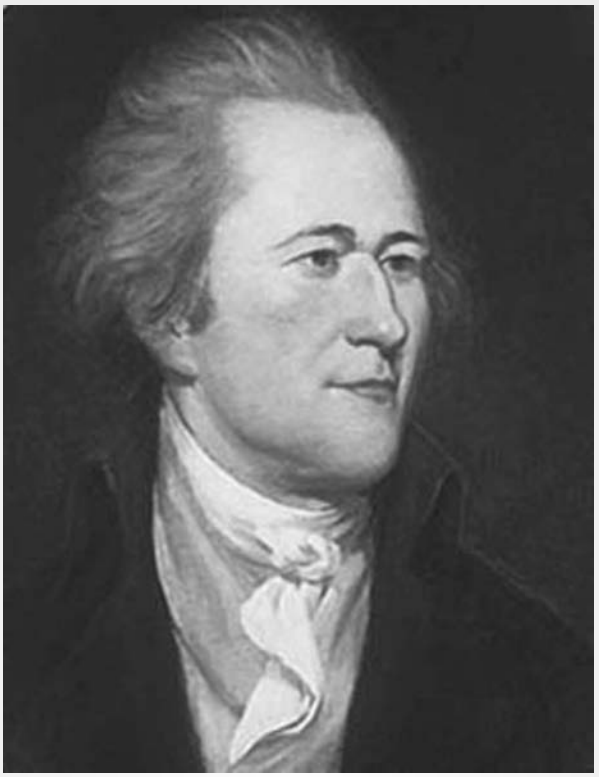
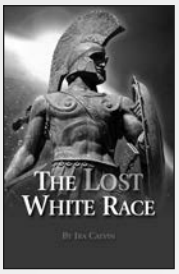


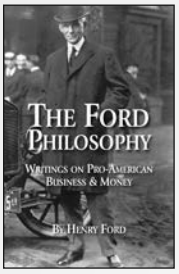
Was Alexander Hamilton a Christian by Birth?

As a young man, Alexander Hamilton's mother split up with her Jewish husband, Johann Michal Lavine, without a divorce, and shacked up with Scotsman James Hamilton. She soon thereafter bore Alexander. However, some allege that another Jewish man was the biological father. Be that as it may, young Alex was sent to a Jewish school on his home island of Nevis in the Caribbean. According to the Jewish Virtual Library, his mother was most likely Jewish. Her name was Rachel Faucitt, and Rachel is a common name for Jewesses, although she seems to have also had some black blood. With his Jewish blood and schooling, it is not surprising Alexander gravitated to moneylending and ultimately became secretary of the treasury and that he cajoled George Washington to allow the creation of an unconstitutional, privately owned central bank for the United States. At age 15 he was sent to Europe to be trained in banking by the Rothschild-owned Bank of England. Thus it is clear that, despite his looks, Alexander Hamilton was racially and culturally a Jew—and, on top of that, an agent of the House of Rothschild and a traitor to the American cause. (Painting by Charles Wilson Peale.)

Modern American History Books from TBR

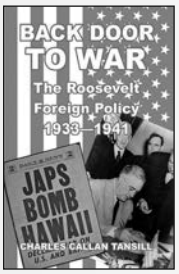


The Lost White Race. By Ira Calvin. The author takes the stand that, as long as we are going to set the world in order, we might just as well decide right now that there will have be two worlds, i.e., a white world and a colored world. He maintains that if we do not do this, the white race will be dissolved, and in the end there will be only one world: a colored one. The author makes a strong and justifiable appeal for a setup wherein the white race can be assured of continued existence by winning the racial battle being waged today. Softcover, 184 pages, #661, *$20.*

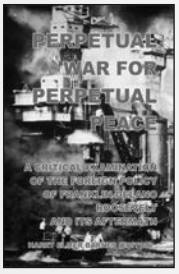


The Ford Philosophy: Writings on Pro-American Business & Money. By Henry Ford. *The Ford Philosophy* is much more than just excerpts from the writings of Henry Ford, the genius-inventor of the American automobile. This book comprises Ford's "philosophy, guiding set of principles and a roadmap for setting America on the path to greatness." In 64 pages, Ford cogently argues the goal of business should be to help the working man in America: "The highest use of capital is not to make more money, but to make money do more service for the betterment of life," writes Ford. And this should apply to all laborers willing to put in a hard day's work. They have just as much right to the fruits of their labor as today's billionaire plutocrats and soft-handed executives. Saddle stitched. #668, $7.50.

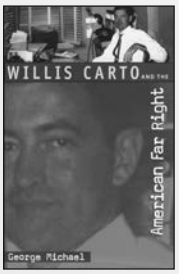
They Too Were Americans: The German-American Bund in Words, Photos and Artifacts. Here is an amazing inside view of the German-American Bund from interviews, personal diaries, hundreds of full-color photos and artifacts compiled by the author, Scott Freeland. Branded as traitors by many, history can now be brought into accord with the facts in this comprehensive book. A high-quality R. James Bender production. Hardback, 320 pages, #603, 562 photos—200 in full color, deluxe binding with endpapers, top-notch gloss paper, *$70.*



Back Door to War: The Roosevelt Foreign Policy 1933-1941. This large-volume masterpiece of 20th century Revisionist history is now at last back in print. Charles Callan Tansill, one of the foremost American diplomatic historians of the 20th century—quoted again and again by researchers for decades—argues that Franklin Roosevelt wanted nothing more than to involve the United States in the European War that began in 1939. When his efforts appeared to come to naught, Roosevelt determined to provoke Japan into an attack on U.S. territory. The strategy succeeded, and Tansill maintains that FDR therefore welcomed Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor. Well documented. *S*oftcover, 712 pages, #651, *$33.*



Perpetual War for Perpetual Peace. A collection of Revisionist essays edited by Harry Elmer Barnes dealing with the duplicity of American foreign policy leading up to World War II. Shows how the Roosevelt administration deliberately manipulated events in Europe and Asia to bring the U.S. into the war; how Roosevelt was aware of the date, time and place of the Pearl Harbor attack before it happened and deliberately let it go ahead; and much, much more. The authors show the deception perpetrated against the American people by FDR. Softcover, 693 pages, #652, *$33.*



Willis Carto and the American Far Right. By George Michaels, Ph.D. This reasonably balanced book covers the tumultuous yet highly productive career of Willis A. Carto from its initial stirrings through the founding of Liberty Lobby—an America-first, populist lobbying group—and the creation of *The Spotlight* and up to the seeming ruination of Carto's publishing empire. But Carto fights back—and wins again. Hardback, 341 pages, #505, *$45. Just $15 for TBR readers.*

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Thomas Paine: America's Greatest Pamphleteer

Bestselling author Thomas Paine, a true populist, was a friend of the common man of his own and future generations. He espoused the weak against the strong—the enslaved 99% against the overprivileged 1%. His booklet or pamphlet *Common Sense* outsold everything except the Bible. Without the pen of Paine, the guns of Washington would have been wielded in vain. Yet he was denigrated in his time and is now half forgotten.

By John Friend

Thomas Paine, despite being traditionally neglected and even scorned by certain segments of the political and educational establishment in America, was without doubt the most influential philosopher and political thinker in early American history. Perhaps more than any other single individual, Paine has done much to define, shape and influence the traditional American spirit and political identity through the various essays, letters and pamphlets he authored and published over the course of his life.

Paine helped Americans, and later Frenchmen and others struggling for liberty and freedom the world over, understand that they—the common people—were perfectly capable of not only thinking for themselves, but also governing themselves. Indeed, it was their natural right, which their Creator had endowed upon them, and Paine's written words facilitated their recognition of these fundamental truths many of us take for granted today. "A government of our own is our natural right," Paine would eloquently proclaim to his fellow Americans in his widely read and influential pamphlet *Common Sense*, which helped convince the vast majority of Americans that independence from Britain was not only necessary, but morally justified and even inevitable.

Born in Thetford, England in 1737 to an artisan family— his father was a corsetmaker—Paine came from a modest, working-class background. Although he did com-

Thomas Paine was a brilliant writer and thinker whose thoughts about government and society in general can be summed up by the following quote from *Common Sense*: "Some writers have so confounded society with government, as to leave little or no distinction between them; whereas they are not only different, but have different origins. Society is produced by our wants; and government by our wickedness. . . . The first a patron; the last a punisher."

plete some formal schooling, he was largely a self-taught man who read voraciously. His family's socioeconomic status and Paine's experience working with and on behalf of the common man convinced him from an early age that average citizens, not merely the wealthy, land-owning, politically connected elite, possessed the ability to think for and govern themselves. Paine strongly believed in the idea of meritocracy, viewing hereditary aristocracy and monarchy as illegitimate "frauds and impositions upon mankind," as he described these institutions in *Rights of Man*, a pamphlet written in defense of the French Revolution. Paine would also assert that "the greatest characters the world has known have risen on the democratic floor," reflecting his admiration and high regard for the so-called "lower orders" of society.[1]

Prior to settling in America in late 1774, Paine worked a variety of jobs while living in his native England. In his late adolescence, Paine joined the crew of the *King of Prussia*, which was commissioned by the British Crown to capture or sink enemy ships. Following his experience at sea, Paine lived in London, one of the most cosmopolitan and intellectually rich cities in the world at the time. Following in the footsteps of his father, Paine would go on to become a master corsetmaker, and later serve as an excise officer inspecting ships and cargos on behalf of the Crown.

PAINE'S FIRST WRITINGS

In 1772, Paine authored and published *The Case of the Offices of Excise*. British excise officers were seeking better pay and improved benefits, and enlisted Paine to make their case for them. The pamphlet failed to achieve a raise in pay for the excise officers, and Paine was later fired from his duties.

As fate would have it, Paine met Benjamin Franklin while living in London following his dismissal as an excise officer. Franklin was impressed with Paine, and offered him a letter of recommendation in order to help him find work after deciding to depart for the New World. At age 37, Paine set sail for America in hopes of attaining a more stable form of employment and better opportunities.

In early 1775, shortly after arriving in Philadelphia, Paine was hired as editor of *The Pennsylvania Magazine*, and immediately became involved in American politics. Paine was fascinated with America, and recognized the unique character of her citizens and society. "There is in America, more than in any other country, a large body of people who attend quietly to their farms, or follow their several occupations; who pay no regard to the clamours of anonymous scribblers, who think for themselves, and judge of government, not by the fury of newspaper writers, but by the prudent frugality of its measures, and the encouragement it gives to the improvement and prosperity of the country," Paine wrote following his return to America from France in 1802.[2]

What Would Paine Think About the Government of the U.S. Today?

"Arms discourage and keep the invader and plunderer in awe, and preserve order in the world as well as property. . . . Horrid mischief would ensue were the law-abiding deprived of the use of them."

—Thomas Paine
Thoughts on Defensive War, 1775

~

"The duty of a true patriot is to protect his country from the government." —Thomas Paine

~

"Government, even in its best state, is but a necessary evil; in its worst state, an intolerable one."

—Thomas Paine

COMMON SENSE

In the aftermath of the Battles of Lexington and Concord, at the prodding of Benjamin Rush, a prominent American physician and patriot, Paine set out to write *Common Sense* and make the case for American independence. "The cause of America made me an author," Paine declared.[3]

Paine not only helped shape the uniquely American political traditions and identity much of the world has come to admire over the course of the past two centuries, he was also the driving force behind the push for American independence and the subsequent Revolutionary War.

The publication in January 1776 of *Common Sense*, Paine's revolutionary pamphlet that masterfully critiqued and denounced the tyrannical British political system oppressing the American colonies that specifically—and very boldly—called for American independence, paved the way for the ratification of the Declaration of Independence later that summer. "But where, say some, is the King of America? I'll tell you friend," Paine explained in *Common Sense*, "he reigns above, and does not make havoc of mankind like the Royal Brute of Britain." He would go on to express the sentiments of American patriots throughout the colonies, explaining "that so far as we approve of monarchy, in America the law is king."

Paine Attacks George Washington

By John Friend

Following his eventual release from the Luxembourg Prison, thanks in large measure to James Monroe, then American ambassador to France, Paine wrote a candid, critical and quite scathing letter to George Washington, then president of the United States and one of the most popular and revered figures in American society (then and now).

Washington and his administration did virtually nothing to assist Paine while he was imprisoned in France. Paine denounced the Federalist faction in American politics, to which Washington belonged, and severely disparaged Washington and his administration. "Monopolies of every kind marked your administration almost in the moment of its commencement," Paine wrote.

"The lands obtained by the Revolution were lavished upon partisans; the interest of the disbanded soldier was sold to the speculator; injustice was acted under the pretense of faith; and the chief of the army became the patron of the fraud."

Although Paine strongly advocated American unity, and first introduced the idea of a federal government to unite the newly liberated American colonies, he had strong rebukes of the Federalists and their system of government, arguing that the Federalist-inspired U.S. Constitution suffered the same exact defects as the British form of government the Americans had just rebelled against. "As the Federal Constitution is a copy, though not quite so base as the original, of the form of the British government, an imitation of its vices was naturally to be expected," Paine declared to Washington.

Paine also criticized Washington's military performance during the American Revolutionary War, arguing that without the support of France, American independence would have been impossible. "You slept away your time in the field, till the finances of the country were completely exhausted, and you have but little share in the glory of the final event," argued Paine. "It is time, Sir, to speak the undisguised language of historical truth."

Paine goes on to further chastise Washington, alleging that Washington: "has no friendships; that he is incapable of forming any; he can serve or desert a man, or a cause, with constitutional indifference; and it is this cold, hermaphrodite faculty that imposed itself upon the world and was credited for a while, by enemies as by friends, for prudence, moderation and impartiality."

Paine would eventually declare, much to the dismay of most Americans who hold Washington in high regard: "In what a fraudulent light must Mr. Washington's character appear in the world, when his declarations and his conduct are compared together!" ✦

Hostilities between American militia forces and the British army were already well under way when *Common Sense* was first published. However, many Americans were reluctant and even fearful of openly calling for independence, and sought instead some form of reconciliation with the crown. Following the publication of *Common Sense*, which spread like wildfire across the 13 colonies and was read by Americans from all walks of life, the support for outright independence from Britain became widespread. Joel Barlow, an American diplomat and poet who also served in the Continental Army, recognized the power of Paine's pen, and would famously write: "Without the pen of Paine, the sword of Washington would have been wielded in vain."[4]

A radical revolutionary, Paine has directly influenced the thinking and political philosophy of millions of individuals the world over, particularly in America. Following his death in 1809, Paine's ideas inspired generations of radical thinkers, activists and organizers, ranging from abolitionists to labor organizers and workers' rights activists, to women's rights activists, progressives and free thinkers. Anarchists, socialists, republicans, democrats, nationalists, egalitarians and other radical thinkers have regularly turned to Paine and his writings for guidance, influence and inspiration.

Paine had a profound impact on a number of the most eminent and iconic American writers, including Walt Whitman, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Mark Twain and Herman Melville. For better or worse, the radical feminist Fanny Wright, the leading socialist Eugene Debs, noted historian

C. Wright Mills and abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison are among the more well-known people inspired by Paine. Many former American presidents, such as Abraham Lincoln, Woodrow Wilson, Franklin Roosevelt and Ronald Reagan, drew upon Paine's words and legacy in speeches and pronouncements.[5]

The popular lecturer and intellectual Robert Ingersoll of the free thought movement, which challenged traditional organized religious institutions, perhaps best captured the essence of what Thomas Paine stood for. During a speech given at the Hall of Free Thought in 1871 to mark the 62nd anniversary of Paine's death, Ingersoll spoke of Paine:

> He had more brains than books; more sense than education; more courage than politeness; more strength than polish. He had no veneration for old mistakes—no admiration for ancient lies. He loved the truth for truth's sake, and for man's sake. He saw oppression on every hand; injustice everywhere; hypocrisy at the altar; venality on the bench; tyranny on the throne; and with a splendid courage he espoused the causes of the weak against the strong—of the enslaved against the titled few.[6]

"To argue with someone who has renounced the use of reason, and whose philosophy consists in holding humanity in contempt, is like administering medicine to the dead."

PAINE'S LEGACY

Shortly after publishing *Common Sense*, Paine enlisted in the Continental Army. Being the patriot that he was, all royalties earned from the sale of *Common Sense* went directly to Gen. George Washington and the American war effort. In late 1776, after a series of potentially fatal setbacks suffered by the American forces at the hands of the British, Paine penned the first of what would turn out to be a series of pamphlets written to garner and maintain support for the revolution, the war effort and the position of Gen. Washington as supreme military commander entitled *The American Crisis*:

> These are the times that try men's souls: The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country;
>
> But he that stands it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman.
>
> Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph.[7]

University of Wisconsin-Green Bay history professor Harvey Kaye, author of *Thomas Paine and the Promise of America*, succinctly described the significance of both *Common Sense* and the subsequent publication of *The American Crisis*:

> Less than a year before, Paine had turned Americans into revolutionaries [with the publication of *Common Sense*]. He now reminded them of their revolutionary hopes and aspirations. But most immediately he enabled Washington to turn the tide of battle, for the *Crisis* served both to recruit militiamen back to their units and to persuade locals to volunteer money and assistance. Washington himself recognized the inspirational power of Paine's newest work and, as part of the preparations for his now-infamous Christmas Night attack on Britain's Hessian mercenaries occupying Trenton, he ordered his officers to read it to their troops. No summer soldiers or sunshine patriots, the ill-clad and freezing Americans listened to Paine's words, marched to the river's edge, loaded themselves into open boats and crossed over the icy and treacherous Delaware to face the enemy. The next morning they surprised the Hessians, captured the town, and marched on to Princeton and another victory.[8]

In addition to denouncing the British political system as both tyrannical and illegitimate, and calling for American independence, Paine also explained the traditional American approach to foreign policy in *Common Sense*: avoidance of foreign entanglements and attachments, and a promotion of international commerce. He wrote: "Our plan is commerce, and that, well attended to, will secure us the peace and friendship of all Europe." Paine explained that, "It is the true interest of America to steer clear of European contentions."

AFTER THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

Paine had a keen insight into the nature of the American Revolution, and what it represented for the world and history of mankind. Following his return to America from France in 1802, Paine would write a series of letters to the citizens of the United States. "The independence of America would have added but little to her own happiness, and been of no benefit to the world," explained

Paine in one such letter, "if her government had been formed on the corrupt models of the old world. It was the opportunity of beginning the world anew . . . of bringing forward a new system of government in which the rights of *all* men should be preserved that gave value to independence."[9]

Regarding the traditional American spirit, Paine once wrote, "There is too much common sense and independence in America to be long the dupe of any faction, foreign or domestic." [10]

Americans of all political leanings would be wise to remember Paine's insightful characterization of the authentic American spirit and political tradition. In America today, virtually all key levers of power are controlled by a subversive alien elite, rendering the American populace and central government a "dupe" to hostile forces. Time will tell if and when Americans finally rediscover their traditional identity, thus shaking off once and for all the foreign parasites corrupting, subverting, and destroying this great nation. ✦

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ENDNOTES:

[1] See Kaye, page 40 and 171.

[2] See Thomas Paine To The Citizens of the United States, And particularly to the Leaders of the Federal Faction, Letter 1.

[3] See Kaye, page 39 specifically and chapter 2 An American Revolutionary for more on Paine's background and role during the American Revolutionary War.

[4] See Kaye, page 5.

[5] Paine's influence on a wide variety of radical American intellectuals and activists from various ideological perspectives is a major theme throughout Kaye's *Thomas Paine and The Promise of America.*

[6] See Kaye, page 168.

[7] See *American Crisis I.*

[8] See Kaye, page 58.

[9] See Kaye, page 40.

[10] See Thomas Paine, "To the Citizens of the United States, and Particularly to the Leaders of the Federal Faction," Letter 1.

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THOMAS PAINE & CHRISTIANITY

Both during his lifetime and after, Thomas Paine was denounced as a heretic and an atheist, and was even accused of being an agent of the notorious Illuminati, a Freemasonic conspiracy aiming at overthrowing and ultimately destroying traditional Western Christian civilization, its governments and organized religions. On May 9, 1798, Rev. Jedidiah Morse, speaking at New North Church in Boston, denounced Paine during a sermon, saying, "there can be little doubt that *The Age of Reason* and the other works of that unprincipled author, as they proceeded from the fountain head of *Illumination*, and have been so industriously and extensively circulated in this country, were written and sent to America expressly in aid of this demoralizing plan." During the 1880s, Teddy Roosevelt infamously characterized Paine as a "filthy little atheist," despite Paine's vehement opposition to atheism. Of course, Paine was critical of institutionalized religion, eloquently stating in *The Age of Reason* that "all national institutions of churches, whether Jewish, Christian or Turkish, appear to me no other than human inventions, set up to terrify and enslave mankind, and monopolize power and profit." Paine explained his motive for writing *The Age of Reason* as his desire to "bring man to a right reason that God has given him; to impress on him the great principles of divine morality, justice, mercy and a benevolent disposition to all men and to all creatures; and to excite in him a spirit of trust, confidence and consolation in his Creator, unshackled by the fable and fiction of books, by whatever invented name they may be called." At an early age, Paine was inspired by Natural Law concepts put forth by men such as Sir Isaac Newton, arguing that reason and logic, rather than divine revelation as described in the Bible, were the guiding principles of life. Paine was certainly no atheist, although he did view much of the Old Testament as "mythology" imposed upon mankind primarily for political purposes, and would state in *The Age of Reason*: "I believe in one God, and no more; and I hope for happiness beyond this life. . . . I believe in the equality of man; and I believe that religious duties consist in doing justice, loving mercy, and endeavoring to make our fellow-creatures happy. I do not believe . . . in the creed of any church I know of. My own mind is my own church." ✦

Did Tom Paine Really Write the Original Declaration?

IT HAS BEEN OBSERVED THAT THE STYLE AND CONTENT of the Declaration of Independence is entirely like Paine and entirely unlike Jefferson. *Common Sense* was written by Paine anonymously to prepare the ground for the equally anonymous Declaration of Independence. Indeed the original draft of the Declaration of Independence follows exactly a pattern laid out in *Common Sense*—so that if Jefferson and not Paine wrote it, it would have to be a miracle. While there is a lot more evidence, the following article establishes clearly that we owe the declaration not to Jefferson, as most of us take for granted, but to Thomas Paine.

By John Tiffany

"Everybody knows" the Declaration of Independence was written by Thomas Jefferson." But according to a little-known legend said to go back to 1776 or so, the real author of the declaration was a different Thomas: Thomas Paine.

Yet Thomas Jefferson explicitly claimed the credit for writing it. So, what is the evidence?

Beyond question, Paine was one of the most talented founding fathers, though we may question his support in his later years for the French Revolution (in which he almost lost his head). He fought vigorously for the rights of man, but he encountered a storm of opprobrium toward the end, when he took up his pen against what he saw as religious superstition. This may be why the legend of his authorship of the declaration has nearly been forgotten.

Paine and Jefferson were friends to the end, Jefferson as president even sending a warship to France to evacuate his comrade. Could it be that Paine modestly allowed Jefferson to take the credit for the increasingly famous document, his lips being sealed to protect Jefferson's fame and good name?

A bust of social critic Tom Paine sits atop a memorial dedicated to him in New Rochelle, New York.

Oddly enough, Jefferson never actually claimed to be the author until near the end of his life, years after Paine had died. Even then he was ambiguous about it, leaving his exact meaning open to interpretation.

However the real evidence for Paine's authorship is internal within the document and its earlier drafts.

In the first draft of the declaration we find a complaint about "Scotch and foreign mercenaries." This was offensive to some members of the Congress of Scottish extraction. In fact they objected so strenuously that the words "Scotch and" were taken out.

It so happens that Jefferson had no antipathy against the Scots. In fact he was, if anything, prejudiced in their favor, having had two Scottish tutors. He could scarcely have written these words, reflecting badly on them. Paine, on the other hand, was known to dislike the Scots, having expressed that feeling in his writings and conversations.

Jefferson in later years in writing of it showed that he was not sufficiently familiar with this first draft of the declaration to quote it correctly, for he recalled it as "Scotch and other foreign auxiliaries."

It is improbable, if he had been the author, that he would have made the twofold mistake of adding the word

"other" and misquoting "auxiliaries" for "mercenaries," totally changing the meaning of this passage.

The injection of "other" is key, because Jefferson, having been born in Virginia, would naturally look on the Scots (and the English just as much) as foreign and might naturally therefore say "Scotch and other foreign" etc—although it seems more likely he would say "English and other foreign."

But the author of that passage in the original declaration apparently came from another point of view, as he wrote "Scotch and foreign mercenaries," indicating he did not think of the Scots as foreigners. Paine was born an Englishman (although he had moved to America), and whatever his antipathy against the Scots (which was not unusual among Englishmen of his time), he would not have regarded them as foreigners, Scotland and England being united in a common government in his day.

Yet another passage in the original Declaration of Independence condemned King George III for introducing the slave trade into the Colonies. It asserted this traffic, which (it claimed) had been the reproach of "infidel" countries, was being condoned by a "Christian king." This passage was deleted by Congress, because it gave offense to some of the members. Although Jefferson in later life deplored the existence of slavery, it is not plausible he would have injected such language into a state paper, especially at this time. (Bear in mind that he never manumitted most of his slaves.)

Nor is it likely Jefferson—a deistical Christian who even wrote his own version of the Bible—would have made what may seem a possible jab at Christianity contained in the rather sarcastic reference to a "Christian king." That was Paine's style, and Paine's sentiments. Paine may have been a deist, but he was surely no sort of Christian, being more inclined to worship Mother Nature. And earlier, in the *Pennsylvania* magazine, he had written against the institution of slavery. Jefferson, regardless of his ahead-of-his-time ideas, was not without diplomacy, and there is no diplomacy in this quote. Paine, however, spoke his mind freely, with little or no regard to the consequences.

The ideas throughout the Declaration of Independence are typical of Paine rather than Jefferson, such as his notable lack of interest in the whole issue of taxation. Paine's ideas of government, found in *Common Sense*, ideas then considered odd, are also embodied in the declaration. His notions about "equality" (which have turned

Off With His Head?

Thomas Paine's stroke of luck during the French Revolution

Following the American Revolution, Paine sailed back to Europe in an effort to secure funding for a bridge design he had created. Arriving in Britain in 1787, Paine soon came under the suspicion of the British Crown due to his reputation, past writings, criticisms of the British political establishment and society, and open support of the French Revolution. Paine would go on to author *Rights of Man*, a series of lengthy pamphlets written in direct response to the conservative British writer and philosopher Edmund Burke's attack on the French Revolution in *Reflections on the Revolution in France*. Paine was later charged with treason in Britain, and fled to France where he was elected a member of the National Assembly in 1793, despite his inability to speak the French language. After refusing to support the beheading of French King Louis XVI, Jacobin leaders of the revolution, particularly the infamous Maximilien Robespierre, had him jailed at the Luxembourg Prison in late 1793, where Paine became extremely ill. Harvey Kaye, author of *Thomas Paine and the Promise of America*, describes the circumstances surrounding Paine's imprisonment and miraculous turn of fate after the public prosecutor ordered Paine to be executed:

> On July 24 the public prosecutor scheduled Paine for execution. Next morning, as was the practice, prison officers passed through the Luxembourg's corridors to mark the still-closed doors of those due to be collected later for execution. It happened that on the previous evening, Paine's cellmates had asked permission to keep their cell door open so that a breeze might enter and cool their feverish patient. Thus, in error, the officers placed their chalk mark on the wrong side of their door, which happened to be closed when the guards later came to collect the Terror's next victims. The guards walked right on past the cell. Then on July 27, before the authorities could correct their mistake, Robespierre was overthrown and dispatched to the guillotine.[1] ✦

ENDNOTE:

1 Kaye, Harvey J. *Thomas Paine and The Promise of America*. New York: Hill and Wang, 2005. 85.

out so banefully) the rights of man and the right of revolution not only in this particular instance, but generally, are expressed in that document. The style, too, is not the scholarly one characteristic of Jefferson, but the terse, forceful style we associate with Paine.

Certain words, such as "decent," "equal," "rights," "happiness" etc, found in the declaration, were standard words with Paine, and he used them in his unquestioned writings in the same ways they were used in that founding document. There are three references to the Creator in the declaration, and they are all very Paine-esque. Paine in his political works constantly makes similar mentions. Jefferson hardly ever speaks of God in his known writings other than his famous Bible.

Then there is the highly significant employment of the archaic word "hath," which is seen in the preamble of the declaration. Jefferson is never known to have used this peculiar verb form, while Paine used it frequently.

Had Paine, who was in some ways a secretive man anyway, openly claimed the credit for the Declaration of Independence, it would have embarrassed his friend Jefferson, which he would have been unwilling to do. However, a little detective work reveals that Paine is almost without a doubt the author of the original draft of the key

John Tiffany is an assistant editor of The Barnes Review. He has for decades been interested in diverse ethnic groups, ancient history, mathematics, science, real-life conspiracies and the problem of crime in our government. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in biology from the University of Michigan.

REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

A digest of interesting historical news items gleaned from various sources around the world that most likely did not appear in your local newspaper or on your nightly television news broadcasts.

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SPIES OF 1776

The spy game during the War for Independence was by no means one-sided. Dr. Benjamin Church, one of the most trusted members of the patriot inner circle, privy to the most sensitive information about American plans, was passing the information on to British Gen.Thomas Gage. But Gage himself was married to an American beauty, Margaret Kimble Gage, possibly a secret ally of Dr. Joseph Warren, the patriot leader. Margaret was given to lecturing her husband about freedom and is suspected by many historians (as she was also by several officers on Gage's staff) of making reports to rebel headquarters.

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FIRST BATTLE FOR INDEPENDENCE

It was nearly a year to the day after the famous tea party. On Dec. 14, 1774, 400 daring New Hampshire men descended on Fort William and Mary in Portsmouth Harbor and seized British muskets, cannon, shot and 100 barrels of gunpowder. Having been warned by spymaster Paul Revere that a large force of redcoats was moving to secure the munitions, the militiamen attacked the fort while it was still garrisoned only by a handful of Brits too ill or injured for regular duty,who quickly surrendered; thus in what may truly be called the first battle of the War for Independence there were no casualties beyond a bloody nose and some bruised British egos.

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WHY HE BECAME A DOCTOR

Tall and handsome, Joseph Warren was what we today would call a Boston Brahmin, coming from the ranks of the Puritan elite. At age 14, he set his sights on becoming a doctor when he saw his father take a fall from a ladder picking apples on his Roxbury farm. With no doctor nearby, his father died. After opening his clinic, Warren married Elizabeth Hooten, a teenaged heiress, in 1764; they had four children. Prosperous and much admired, Warren was a progressive thinker who pioneered the use of inoculation to control smallpox. He could be said to have had it all and would seem an unlikely candidate for a prolific dissident and organizer of rebels—yet, by the end of the 1760s he had emerged as a committed idealist at the center of patriot politics. In spite of his wife's death in 1772, the young physician helped Sam Adams write a document on the rights of Americans—passages from which would later resurface in the Declaration of Independence. [See more about Warren, starting on page 14.—Ed.]

THE EGG PLOT

The Boston Massacre occurred on March 5, 1770 and has served ever since as a stark reminder of the failings of England as a "mother country" of America. In March 1771, Dr. Joseph Warren suggested an oration to commemorate the atrocity. Thus began a sequence of annual speeches, unbroken until its suspension after the July 4th celebration of 1783. On March 6, 1775, Warren himself was to give the main oration at the Old South Church, dressed in a white toga. Tensions had run high as March 6 had approached. There was a threat, uttered by some of the British officers, that they would take the life of any man who should dare to speak of the massacre on that anniversary. In fact, in his diary, Massachusetts royal governor Thomas Hutchinson recalled a huge assassination plot afoot during Warren's oration. An English officer, according to Hutchinson, reported that if during the meeting Warren would say "anything against the King, an officer was prepared, who stood near with an egg, to have thrown it in his face; and that it was to have been a signal to draw swords; and that they would have massacred Hancock, Adams and hundreds more." The scheme was rendered abortive when the officer who was deputed to throw the egg fell over the threshold going into the church and broke the egg.

Lt. Col. George Washington's Long-Forgotten *First* Battle

THOSE WHO WORSHIP MEN AS EITHER GODS OR DEMONS make a critical mistake, for in reality men are mortal and fallible creatures. One man that TBR has deservedly lionized over the decades is George Washington, the father of our country and probably the one man most responsible, all said, for America's success in breaking away from England and maintaining our independence through the early tumultuous years of our nation's birth. But he too was fallible, as this anecdote on Washington's first military command shows. Washington, however, learned valuable lessons from his early military failures, and these insights were later put to good use during the American Revolutionary War—a war which he was directly responsible for winning.

By Victor Thorn

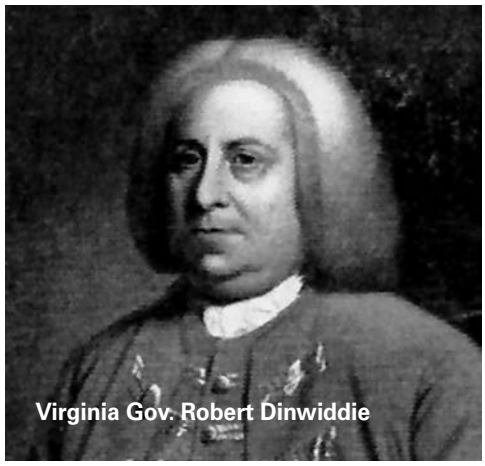
As a young man, George Washington realized that he wanted to achieve greatness. He also recognized that this elusive status wouldn't simply arrive by walking onto his porch and knocking at his front door. So, the ambitious 21-year-old Virginian decided to seize the moment in what would ultimately become one of history's most significant eras.

Being at the right place at the right time, in 1753 Washington capitalized on a decades-old power struggle between the British and French that had spilled over into unsettled territories between what is now Ohio and the Great Lakes. Viewed as prime real estate, what came to be known as the Ohio Country was being eyed by French politicians, who sent French troops to stake a claim in the region.

This development not only caused consternation among the English, but also troubled Virginia's wealthiest entrepreneurs who didn't want to let this opportunity to expand westward slip through their fingers. One of these men was Virginia Gov. Robert Dinwiddie, who had already entered into previous business ventures with Washington's half-brothers.

The earliest authenticated portrait of Washington shows him wearing the uniform of the Virginia Regiment from the French and Indian War. The portrait was painted by Charles Wilson Peale in 1772.

For his part, Washington—already an accomplished surveyor—volunteered his services to Dinwiddie as a go-between on a crucial mission. Namely, filling the role of diplomat and spy, he'd deliver a missive to the French notifying them to immediately abandon any claims on this region that the Brits said they rightfully owned, or face the consequences.


Virginia Gov. Robert Dinwiddie

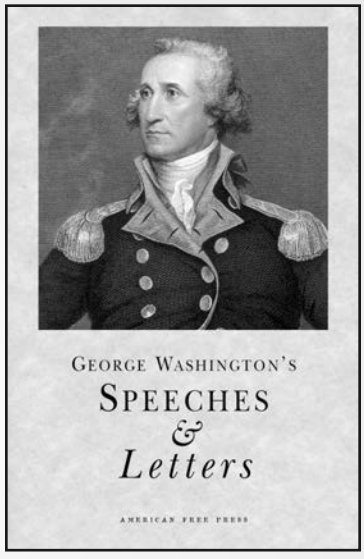
In *The Ascent of George Washington: The Hidden Political Genius of an American Icon*, biographer John Ferling provided an ulterior motive for this operation. "When [Washington] reached the headquarters of the French army, he was to gather information on the size of the enemy force and the nature of its fortification." Equally as important, Washington acted as an agent for Virginia investors to determine how they could obtain this highly prized land. As Ferling observed, "That private and public interests should intersect was as old as government itself." In other words, the moneyed elite made government their business, and *vice versa*.

Joined by six other men, Washington's trek allowed him to make contact with a band of Seneca Indians. He soon convinced them to help him against his foes. Regrettably, Washington's men were soon seized by French soldiers near Lake Erie. Escorted to a makeshift installation at Fort Le Boeuf, Washington was treated respectfully as he delivered Dinwiddie's list of demands to the French commander. Not particularly moved by this letter, the French issued a response that Washington would return to his superiors ensconced in Virginia.

Not surprisingly, Gov. Dinwiddie and the Brits didn't cordially accept this refusal to evacuate the Ohio Country. The French army's doggedness meant war, and soon Washington found himself promoted to lieutenant colonel of the Virginia militia. Entreated to chase the French from Ohio before they could further develop any other new lands, Washington instantly faced difficulties. With less than 200 men at his disposal, the French had already amassed over 1,000 troops at Fort Duquesne, their latest stronghold.

Convinced that he'd be outnumbered, even with assistance from his Indian allies, Washington determined

George Washington's Speeches & *Letters*



A fascinating and revealing look at America's first president and iconic war hero through the personal letters Washington wrote to colleagues and loved ones during the French & Indian War, the American Revolution, early nationhood and his presidency. Here are 19 of Washington's letters and speeches re-set in easy-to-read type with a dozen illustrations accentuating key moments in Washington's life. Inside *George Washington's Speeches & Letters* you'll read Washington's innermost thoughts as he quickly writes to his mother to soften the news of a British/American defeat at the hands of the French and Indian allies in which Washington had two horses shot from beneath him and bullet holes torn in his uniform. It was during this battle that British Gen. Braddock was killed and his top aides-de-camp wounded, thrusting Washington into his first command. Read Washington's letter to Congress begging for supplies, food, clothes and weapons for his army camped in frigid Valley Forge. Washington wrote this letter with his men on the verge of mutiny. There are many more letters plus several speeches—including Washington's classic Farewell Address—which should be memorized by every U.S. congressman, judge, cabinet-level official and the president. *George Washington's Speeches & Letters* (softcover, 75 pages, $12.50 each plus $3 S&H inside the U.S.) is available from American Free Press, 645 Pennsylvania Avenue SE, #100, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call us toll free at 1-888-699-NEWS to charge. Bulk discounts available—please call 202-547-5585 for info. See more books online at www.AmericanFreePress.net.

that aborting this expedition would cause him to be seen as a weak and unfit administrator. Ferling characterized the young leader's mindset as such. "Washington was mad for glory. He was eager to prove his courage both to his officers and to powerful figures in Virginia, and zealous for the combat that would bring the renown for which he hungered."

Untested, though, Washington committed his first crucial blunder by dividing his army, sending half the men on an outlying reconnaissance mission. Shortly thereafter, an Indian named Tanacharison informed Washington that an encampment of French soldiers lay only miles ahead. Convinced that these forces were a war party, Washington decided to wage a surprise attack at daybreak.

The result? A bloodbath ensued as Washington and his Indian braves massacred a dozen unprepared French soldiers under the command of Joseph Coulon de Villiers, Sieur de Jumonville as they ate breakfast. But the slaughter didn't end when Washington's men quit firing their weapons. Instead, events quickly spiraled out of control as the Senecans unleashed their savage instincts. Ferling provided this grisly account:

> Washington made no attempt to stop the carnage. Tanacharison cracked open [French commander] Jumonville's skull, extracting his brain. . . . Frenzied by their sachem's act, other Indian warriors went on a rampage. Ignoring the enemy prisoners who had come through the ambush unscathed, the Indians scalped many of the wounded, even decapitating one and impaling his head on a pike.

Tragically, once the brutality ceased, Washington inspected the papers found on Jumonville's dead body. In actuality, the Frenchman had not intended to lead an assault against Washington's men. Rather, he was merely serving as a courier to deliver a message to the English. They had been a peaceful party, not unlike Washington's role a few months earlier when he transported a document from Virginia's governor to French leaders.

Panicked by this strategic gaffe, Washington issued a frantic dispatch to Dinwiddie, claiming that the men he murdered in cold blood were "spies of the worst sort" that intended to plot an attack against him.

Aside from this lame attempt at damage control, Washington's problems had only begun. Some of Jumonville's escaped soldiers informed their higher-ups at Fort Duquesne about what had transpired. Certain that revenge awaited him, Washington hunkered down at a hastily constructed camp named Fort Necessity. Ironically, the Indians that had quenched their bloodlust on the French soldiers quickly abandoned Washington at his defensive fortress. They preferred guerrilla warfare over this more passive strategy. They also realized that Fort Necessity was undefendable.

Surrounded by trees that sat atop all-encircling hillsides, the men at Fort Necessity awaited their fate. Washington's troops would be sitting ducks for a French army seeking to settle the score.

Firing from every direction, the French rapidly eradicated one-quarter of Washington's soldiers, not to mention his horses and cattle. With puddles of blood staining his boots, Washington saw only one solution. Rather than face execution in the field as the murderer of Jumonville, he surrendered to the French.

He also agreed to sign a document admitting that he had been responsible for the murder of Jumonville and his legions. (In Washington's defense, he had been interrogating the wounded Jumonville when, out of the blue, Tanacharison walked up to the French prisoner and struck him with lethal force with a tomahawk.)

However, similar to a prior attempt at salvaging his reputation, Washington scribbled a vainglorious version of events that teemed with deception, boasting of French casualties that topped 300. His opponents had actually only suffered 19 deaths during this encounter. Furthermore, Washington blamed this "mishap" on insufficient armaments and the supposedly faulty translation of his guide, Jacob Van Braam. Van Braam was whisked away to a French prison and later released to fight for the Brits.

> "Greatness didn't embrace Washington during his first foray into battle. In fact, it graced him with a slap in the face."

Needless to say, greatness didn't embrace Lt. Col. Washington during his first foray into battle. In fact, it graced him with a stark slap in the face. To his credit, Washington acknowledged this rude awakening and vowed to never again commit these same mistakes later in his military career. ✦

Victor Thorn is a hard-hitting researcher, journalist and the author of many books on 9-11 and the New World Order. He was the co-founder of the WING TV Network and is currently a contributing editor at American Free Press newspaper.

George Washington: The Religious Man

Prayers, practices & conversion of the father of our country

By Ronald L. Ray

As with all aspects of George Washington's life (1732-1799), his religious side is the subject more of folklore than fact. The Barnes Review, however, has sought out the truth—and with some eye-opening surprises. Our findings are presented here . . .

GEORGE WASHINGTON, FREEMASON

Many things are controverted about the life of the "Father of our Country," George Washington: where and whom he visited, why he was a Federalist, what his religious beliefs were—or whether he was religious at all.[1] But at least two things are not disputed: that it was his powerful character, animated by an intense sense of duty, which inspired his countrymen to give more than they thought possible, in order to obtain our freedom and independence—and that George Washington was a Freemason.

Washington was initiated into the Fredericksburg Lodge in 1752, at age 20. Within a year, he was "rais'd Master Mason," but it would appear that he never advanced beyond the three degrees of Blue Lodge Masonry, was not overly well acquainted with the tenets of the craft, and did not, in fact, have any inclination to become more familiar with the belief system.[2] Afterward, he rarely darkened the lodge door at any time in his life, despite many claims to the contrary. He did accept the honor, however, of being made the Charter Mason and first Master Mason of the Alexandria Lodge, when it was founded. And common Freemasonic terminology and political thinking found definite expression in the life of this founding father.

Perhaps Washington was like so many other Americans and Englishmen, who enter Masonry for business or social reasons, rather than any intention of exploring its principles and purposes. Certainly, he remained favorably inclined toward the organization throughout his life, but he seems to have recognized no more than its fraternal and philanthropic facade. When, not long before his death, reports were brought him of the sinister actions of French Masons and their American sympathizers (especially in light of the French Revolution), Washington deplored their immoral and anarchic activities. He also seems to have then distanced himself more from Masonry—without, however, disavowing it altogether.

All the same, longstanding claims that George Washington was a convinced and committed member, knew and practiced Masonry's more occult, society- and soul-destroying tenets, or was even at best a confirmed deist, are nothing more than wishful thinking, and the desire of lesser men to lessen the reputation of a greater.[3]

GEORGE WASHINGTON, CHRISTIAN

Washington was not merely "first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen," as Gen. "Lighthorse Harry" Lee proclaimed. In some ways, he was the "First American." Many of the character traits (and faults) of succeeding generations seem to have their most famous first expressions in the life of Washington: duty, devotion to the union of states, independent industriousness, abundant charity toward neighbor, toughness of spirit.

Likewise, his Christian faith was almost a type of what we see so often espoused among our fellow citizens: personally devout and prayerful, genuinely grateful for the

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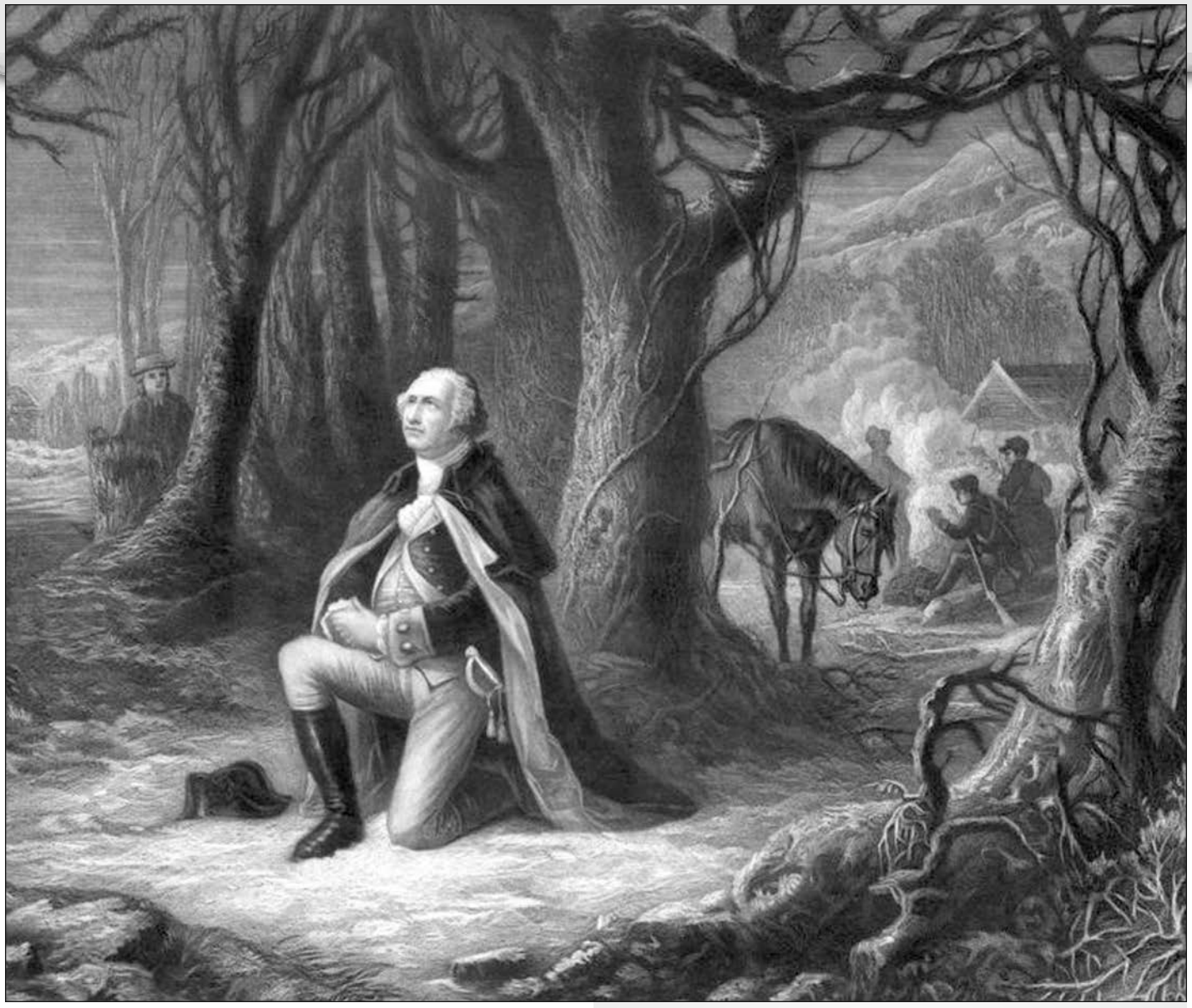

Some long have questioned the historical veracity of this famous image depicting George Washington in prayer during the terrible winter at Valley Forge, Pa. Accounts differ but, according to Rev. Nathaniel Randolph Snowden's diary, Quaker Isaac Potts, a local tory, witnessed this scene and converted to the cause of independence as a result. Potts's daughter, Ruth-Anna, gave nearly identical testimony in 1811. (*Washington's Prayer at Valley Forge*, engraving by John C. McRae.)

dispensations of Divine Providence, but eschewing public display of any excessive religiosity. Above all, Washington abhorred even the hint of religious persecution —so much so, that he was a fervent and public promoter of "religious liberty" for believers of any religion or none—so long as they upheld the government, contributed positively to society through hard work and devotion to duty, and led moral lives. He was also, typical of both his philosophical liberalism and Freemasonry's ideas, a religious indifferentist: as likely to show up at a Quaker or Catholic worship service as at an Anglican one, to the astonishment of more sectarian observers.

This does not mean, however, that Washington was not devoutly religious. To the contrary.

At age 13, young George copied out *The Rules of Civility*, a collection of 110 maxims regarding behavior, deportment and character, which he was required also to memorize. These rules were developed by Jesuits for the training of young sons of the French nobility, based upon teachings of their founder, St. Ignatius of Loyola. The universal acclaim, which Washington received for his gracious and kindly treatment of others, had its beginnings here.

He knew officers, generals and privates; French-

men and Englishmen; Yankees and Southern planters; frontiersmen and Quakers. He dealt with Indians who were enemies and Indians who were allies; with blacks who were slaves, who were freemen, and who were his own soldiers. His ability to deal with all of them was founded on his training in these rules.[4]

Some people even attribute mystical experiences to Washington, particularly during the harsh winter at Valley Forge. It is said that a "singularly beautiful female" appeared to him, along with two "angels," who showed him a vision of the future of the United States, their prosperous development, and three wars which would attack the union.[5] The "vision" was intended to console the general and demonstrate God's approval of the new country, which would endure seemingly forever.

The only problem is that the story of Washington's vision is entirely fictional. The narrator, "Anthony Sherman," never served with him at Valley Forge. The story was one of several "dream" pieces intended to boost Union soldiers' morale during the War Between the States. It was published pseudonymously by Charles Wesley Alexander, originally in 1861, and again in 1880. The passage of time and the hysterical gullibility of Internet users are responsible for any contrary claim.[6]

But there *are* religious writings, which have a definite connection with Washington.

At about age 20—the same time as he entered the Lodge—Washington carefully copied out morning and evening prayers for each day of the week, which he kept in a small journal, and a portion of which has survived. [See page 44.—Ed.] Whether young George actually composed these beautiful prayers, or only copied them, is unknown, but experts have certified the handwriting as his. While Masonry did not particularly hold his interest, Washington's relatives testified that he prayed from this journal each day of his life. He also carried and was seen to pray from the book of Psalms, both during and after the War for Independence. Additionally, more than 100 prayers are now known to have come from the pen of the "Father of our Country."

Eleanor "Nelly" Parke Custis Lewis, Martha Washington's granddaughter, related that, "I never witnessed his private devotions. I never inquired about them. I should have thought it the greatest heresy to doubt his firm belief in Christianity. His life, his writings, prove he was a Christian."[7]

Robert Lewis, private secretary and also nephew of Washington, stated in 1827 that he "had accidentally witnessed his private devotions both morning and evening; . . . had seen him in a kneeling posture with a Bible open before him, and . . . believed such to be his daily practice."[8]

To this, we join the words of General Washington himself, in General Orders to the Continental Army on May 2, 1778: "In addition to the distinguished character of a Patriot, it should be our highest glory to add the more distinguished character of a Christian."[9]

As a Christian he therefore lived, but how did our first president die? For each man, the fateful close of this earthly life is the moment toward which he is inexorably drawn, and our crossing into the next life is an event of eternal consequence.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, CATHOLIC?

Tobias Lear was Washington's secretary and assistant, who learned during his tenure to imitate exactly his employer's handwriting and literary style. To him we owe the standard account of Washington's last illness and death in December 1799. It is devoid of any religious elements. But it may be only a partial account, since Lear was a deist and further seems to have placed himself in a rather self-aggrandized position in the narrative. We also note that both Protestant Episcopal and Freemasonic burial rites were performed—the latter possibly at Martha Washington's insistence.

But is that all? Has history missed something?

According to a longstanding tradition in the Maryland Province of the Society of Jesus (the Jesuits), George Washington, Father of the Country, may have died as a Catholic. The provincial archives apparently contain testimony to that effect, although this author was unable to trace completely the original documents prior to publication of the present article. The story was reaffirmed in the 20th century by Rev. Leonard Feeney, S.J., and allegedly more recently by others.

It is known that Washington, during his life, was very favorably disposed toward Catholics. Certain of his military staff were devout Catholics, and he was close friends with several of the Carroll family, including Archbishop John Carroll. He provided extremely large contributions for the building of St. Augustine's Church in Philadelphia, Pa., and of St. Mary's in Alexandria—the first Catholic church in Virginia. Moreover, he displayed an image of the Blessed Virgin Mary in his living room at Mt. Vernon and also had a picture of St. John the Apostle. His body-servant, Juba, testified that Washington made the sign of the Cross before meals. During the War for Independence, he forbade burning the effigy of the pope on Guy Fawkes Day, and he was seen to have attended Holy Mass on several occasions. Gen. Washington frequently inveighed against his soldiers' blaspheming the holy name

of Jesus, lest the War for Independence be lost.

Most interestingly, it was maintained by both the Jesuits and Washington's virulently anti-Catholic negro slaves, that Washington was visited just before death by a Catholic priest. Four hours before he expired, Fr. Leonard Neale, a Jesuit and a close friend, was called to Mt. Vernon from St. Mary's Mission across the Piscataway Creek. The priest spent some time alone with Washington—something which normally would happen only if he had heard Washington's last confession.

When Fr. Neale returned to his *confrères*, they asked about the matter, to which he replied simply, "Everything has been taken care of." To Catholic ears, this enigmatic statement would have implied, as well, that Washington had confessed his sins to the priest, and, under the circumstances, received extreme unction, the last anointing. For this to have happened, however, Washington would have had to indicate his desire to become a Catholic. We presume that Fr. Neale was not deliberately deceptive about the events, so that the chain of inferences carries a strong probability.

Soon afterward, Fr. Neale sent a heavily sealed package to Rome, which was thought to be documentation of Washington's conversion.[10] It was said, too, that the colored slaves at Mt. Vernon loudly lamented that "the Scarlet Woman of Rome" had gotten her clutches on "Massah George." The lack of public Catholic burial may argue against this story, but we note that both the religious and political climate of the time would have made a Catholic funeral nearly unthinkable. It might even have endangered the welfare of the infant republic, not least because of the Jesuits' concurrent political troubles in Europe.

We thus end our excursus on a note of question—one which only further research can answer. But we can state with certainty that George Washington was a professing and practicing Christian, and that the Christian spirit animated his life, to the great benefit of the United States of America. ✦

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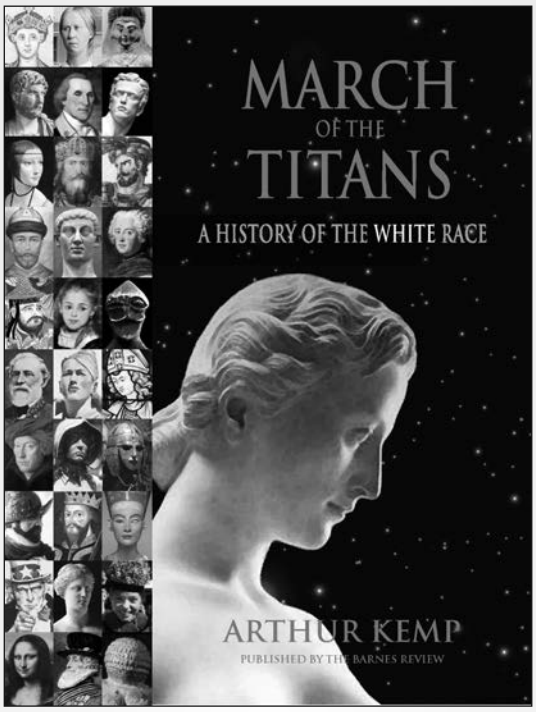

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Catholic on His Deathbed," http://catholicism.org/washington-slaves.html. (This article reproduces the text of two stories, which first appeared in *The Denver Register* in 1952 and 1957. Similar accounts were given to the authors by their founder, Rev. Leonard Feeney, S.J., according to e-mail correspondence with the author.)

ENDNOTES:

1 Practically an entire tourist industry once existed from all the claims—true and fanciful—that "George Washington slept here," or "ate here."

2 Paul M. Bessel, "George Washington's Writings About Freemasonry and Attendance at Masonic Meetings and Events," "http://bessel.org/gwfmy.htm." Bessel analyzes Freemasonic source material, from which the "Master Mason" quotation is drawn.

3 Ironically, some members of the Carroll family, who ostensibly professed Catholicism, were more ardent Freemasons, including Daniel Carroll, Washington's friend and a cousin to Archbishop John Carroll of Baltimore.

4 Unattributed quote, cited by Janice T. Connell, *The Spiritual Journey of George Washington*, p. 29. This book is far more hagiography than history. It seems more an effort literally to "canonize" our First President and the American civil religion, than a serious scholarly study. Connell's attempts to impose Divine approval on "American exceptionalism" are obvious and deplorable. Nevertheless, she does us a service by bringing together in one brief, readable volume examples of Washington's religious thought and practices.

5 Some make the ridiculous suggestion that the "lady" who "appeared" to Washington was the Blessed Virgin Mary—a completely unfounded, if not downright delusional, assertion. The full text of the "vision" story, as published in 1880, is reprinted in Connell, *op. cit.*, pp. 119-125.

6 See the documented article, "George Washington's Vision," http://www.snopes.com/history/american/vision.asp.

7 Quoted by Frank Grizzard, Jr., *The Ways of Providence: Religion and George Washington*, as cited in a critical review of that book, http://prayerwarriorwashington.blogspot.com/2006/03/grizzard-book-on-prayers-of-george.html.

8 *Ibid.*

9 Cited by Connell, *op. cit.*, p. 73.

10 This author made inquiry with the Vatican Secret Archives as to any record of Fr. Neale's package, or of George Washington's baptism or entry into the Catholic Church. If the parcel ever made it to Rome, it could have been lost or destroyed by fire or other causes. At any rate, the responding official stated that no record of such could be found among those which currently exist—not an uncommon reply, given the vagaries involved in the storage and protection of centuries of ecclesiastical documents through wars, fires and floods. The item may yet be among the countless uncatalogued objects. Thus, we must hope for a closer examination of the Maryland Jesuit records.

Ronald L. Ray is an assistant editor of The Barnes Review and a freelance author and editor. He is also a descendant of several patriots of the American War for Independence.

George Washington's Favorite Prayers

'Kind Providence'

These excerpted prayers, which George Washington prayed daily throughout his adult life, express a profound eloquence. Whether composed or only copied by him, we do not know. The extant texts, slightly edited, are reprinted in *The Spiritual Journey of George Washington*, by Janice T. Connell, and can also be found on-line through various sources.

TUESDAY MORNING PRAYER

O Lord our God, most mighty and merciful Father,

Though not worthy to appear before Thee because of my natural corruptions, and the many sins and transgressions which I have committed against Thy Divine Majesty, yet I beseech Thee, for the sake of Him in whom Thou art well pleased, the Lord Jesus Christ, to admit me to render Thee deserved thanks and praises for Thy manifold mercies extended toward me . . . and the hopes of a better life through the merits of Thy dear Son's bitter passion.

O kind Father . . . Let the bright beams of Thy light so shine into my heart, and enlighten my mind in understanding Thy blessed word, that I may be enabled to perform Thy will in all things, and effectually resist all temptations of the world, the flesh and the devil.

Preserve and defend our rulers in church and state. Bless the people of this land. Be a father to the fatherless, a comforter to the comfortless, a deliverer to the captives and a physician to the sick. Let Thy blessings be upon our friends, kindred and families. Be our guide this day and forever through Jesus Christ, in whose blessed form of prayer I conclude my weak petitions.

Our Father, Who art in heaven . . .

WEDNESDAY EVENING PRAYER

Holy and eternal Lord God, Who art the king of Heaven and the watchman of Israel, that never slumber nor sleep, what shall we render unto Thee for all Thy benefits. Because Thou hast inclined Thine ears unto me, therefore will I call on Thee as long as I live. From the rising of the sun to the going down of the same, let Thy Name be praised. . . .

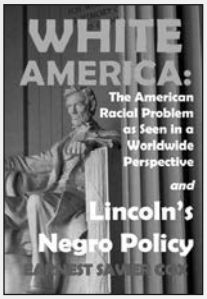
Cleanse my soul, O Lord, I beseech Thee, from whatever is offensive to Thee, and hurtful to me; and give me what is convenient for me. . . .

Let my soul watch for the coming of the Lord Jesus. Let my bed put me in mind of my grave, and my rising from there of my last resurrection. O Heavenly Father, so frame this heart of mine, that I may ever delight to live according to Thy will and command, in holiness and righteousness before Thee all the days of my life.

Let me remember, O Lord, the time will come when the trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall arise and stand before the judgment seat, and give an account of whatever they have done in the body. Let me so prepare my soul that I may do it with joy and not grief. . . .

Amen.

Must-Reading from TBR Book Club . . .



White America. By Earnest Sevier Cox. Cox was one of the most prescient racial thinkers to emerge from America. Although born a Virginian, he believed the practice of owning slaves was inherently contradictory to white American survival. *White America*'s theme is two-fold: First, that the racial dissolution of the white race is inescapable whenever there is the substantial presence of another race; and, second, that civilization itself cannot survive that destruction. Starting with an overview of prehistoric racial migrations, ancient Egypt, India, China, Mexico, Peru, Latin America and South Africa (which he predicted would not survive), Cox finally reviews the racial situation in the United States. He also explains what the only guarantee of survival is for all races. This edition has been combined with the pamphlet "Lincoln's Negro Policy" which deals with the efforts of leading white and black Americans to repatriate Negroes back to their ancestral homelands. Softcover, 201 pages, #610, *$20.*

Gold in the Furnace. A vivid and moving account of life in occupied Germany after World War II. Savitri Devi is scathing in her description of Allied brutality and hypocrisy: millions of innocent German civilians murdered from Allied firebombings and millions more driven from their ancestral homelands by Soviets, Czechs and Poles. More than 1 million POWs—many of them non-combatants—perished from purposeful starvation and exposure. Softcover, 292 pages, #430, *$45.*

Defiance by Savitri Devi. In September of 1948, Savitri Devi entered Germany with 11,000 propaganda posters and leaflets condemning the Allies, proclaiming that Hitler was still alive (which she believed to be true at the time), and urging Germans to resist the occupation and to hope and wait for the Fuehrer's return. It was a quixotic, futile gesture, born of a spirit of defiance and a thirst for martyrdom. For more than six months, Savitri Devi travelled throughout western Germany distributing thousands of posters and leaflets, making contact with the underground network of faithful National Socialists, and writing her book *Gold in the Furnace*. On the night of Feb. 20-21, 1949, Savitri Devi was arrested in Cologne, interrogated, and taken to the Werl Prison. She was tried in Duesseldorf on April 5, 1949, convicted, and sentenced to three years imprisonment in Werl. While in Werl, Devi befriended a number of German women imprisoned as war criminals. Devi was released early from prison on Aug. 18, 1949 at the request of Indian Prime Minister Nehru. Softcover, 399 pages, #512, *$30.*

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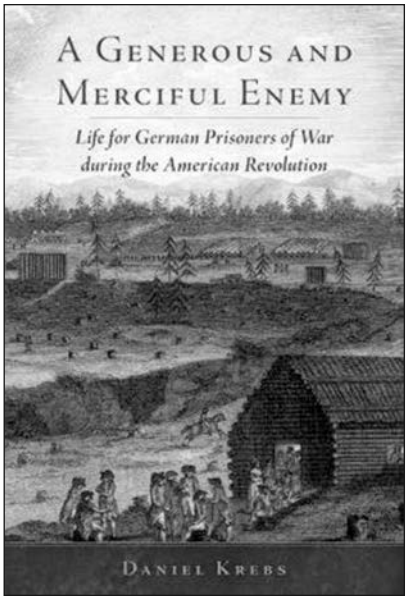
Hessian POWs in the American Revolution

A review of *A Generous & Merciful Enemy*

By Ronald L. Ray



War is a scourge. It is, unlike the poetic propaganda of politicians and profiteers, not merely the destruction of opposing armies—as though these were not comprised of living men—but of those individual human lives, both physically and spiritually. It devastates not just soldiers, but entire populations and the lands they inhabit. Too often, it is the antithesis of moral and upright behavior. There are, of course, those moments of courage and valor, patriotism and self-sacrifice. But, at the end, we must face the inevitable, eternal judgment and the question of the war's justice.

No doubt there are times when a nation must go to war to protect its people. However, there are some imperialistic nations—sadly including our own in this day—which survive off of war, that choose to profit from war, in order to prop up a failing economy or a dying ideology. Such was not the United States' War for Independence at the close of the 18th century, or so we are told. Yet the Revolutionary War had, nevertheless, its darker moments. And it created thousands of prisoners of war on both sides—prisoners mostly long forgotten by all parties because they did not share in the glories of victory. What of them? What was their fate?

A Generous and Merciful Enemy is a new, worthwhile and fascinating book, which addresses these very questions regarding the most forgotten of the war's forgotten: some 5,400 captured and surrendered German common soldiers, who fought for King George III and Great Britain against the American "rebels." Who were they? Why did they fight so far from their homes? What happened to them when they came into American captivity, and what did they do when released at war's end?

Daniel Krebs, a native of Germany and now assistant professor of history at the University of Louisville, Kentucky, has written a masterful work of scholarship on a topic nearly no one has considered before in detail. Weaving together facts, sometimes spartan, from recruitment and prisoner lists, from correspondence and personal journals, Krebs provides insights that satisfy not merely statistically inclined university intellectuals, but even everyday readers, who want to learn what comprised the fabric of the lives of "Hessian mercenaries" held captive by the Americans. The author has done so, moreover, with a fluid, engaging prose style, rarely found anymore among even native speakers of English—and, as Krebs himself quips, with a nearly total reduction of the word, "moreover."

Over the course of the American War for Independence, from 1775 until 1783, approximately 37,000 German soldiers were mustered by six Protestant principalities in the northern Holy Roman Empire to fight as "subsidy troops" in North America under the British crown. Subsidy troops were not exclusively, or even primarily, "mercenaries" in the modern, pejorative sense of the term.

PICTURE: OLD BARRACKS MUSEUM, TRENTON, NJ

In this period illustration, Hessian soldiers are shown back in the home country finding able-bodied men to forcibly conscript. Hessian soldiers were usually fusiliers (elite troops and skirmishing troops) or grenadiers (grenade throwers or assault troops) and were thus distinguished in the regional military attire with a cloth cap faced with a brass plate. The brass cap plate was stamped with the Hessian lion rampant.

Rather, they were employed by many European nations, and supplied by many more, as a means of avoiding the expense and risk of keeping large standing armies, with the attendant disruption of local populations and the surrounding economies.

The troops employed by Great Britain to augment its own soldiers and sailors came almost all from the region we now think of as Hesse, but which at that time was a patchwork of postage-stamp-sized principalities, duchies and lordly lands, confederated under the mostly nominal suzerainty of the Holy Roman emperor. And while the emperor was a Catholic, nearly every Hessian prince and soldier concerned was either Lutheran or Reformed Christian. Fortunately, Krebs provides both maps and careful descriptions, which orient us to the place and way of life from which the common soldiers (the privates and non-commissioned officers) were transplanted into the vast unknown and even vaster possibilities of the "American experiment."

Although commanded principally by officers from the nobility, the average German soldier came typically from the lower classes of society. This happened for several reasons, the two most important being to spare farmers and necessary tradesman from military service—thus protecting the local economy and minimizing the number of indigent families—and to remove undesirable characters from the ruler's domains. But the soldiers themselves joined up for a variety of reasons, too, just as they do today. Some were conscripted; most volunteered in order to better their circumstances; a few just wanted to "see the world."

One unexpected revelation, which may not come spontaneously to mind, is that the Germans in the British army were from some of the same regions as many others of their countrymen who already had settled previously in America, either as free or indentured immigrants, or after release from their own service to the British monarch in the Seven Years (French and Indian) War. Most of the latter, especially the Palatinate Germans of the Hudson and Mohawk Valleys in New York and many Pennsylvania Germans, were fierce patriots

and fearsome fighters. Not infrequently, men who were neighbors in the Holy Roman Empire—or even cousins—could end up facing each other's aimed muskets on the battle line.

After exploring the individual and societal backgrounds of the German soldiers sent to our shores, *A Generous and Merciful Enemy* then proceeds to a brief summary of the treatment of prisoners of war in history and the two ways in which soldiers and sailors could become prisoners: capture and surrender. Whereas capture could mean moments, hours or days of uncertainty about one's future, surrender at least provided some modest guarantee of civilized treatment. Prof. Krebs provides more than one stirring account of the ritualized ceremonies by which vanquished soldiers formally submitted to their foes' dominion. He also tells us in gripping detail about occasions on both sides of the revolution, when things went horribly wrong and ended in a tragic massacre.

Col. Johann Rall was commander of the Hessian forces at the Battle of Trenton in 1776. According to one account, Rall was warned by a local loyalist that Washington's forces were gathering for an attack. Unfortunately for the Hessians, Rall placed the note in his pocket without reading it. He was killed by a musket ball during the retreat.

Finally, in the third and longest section of his book—the true heart of his account—Krebs investigates the lives of the Germans as prisoners of war in American hands. By focusing on select regiments, for which there are decent records and accounts, and whose soldiers comprised the largest groups of prisoners of war, the author is able to provide those seemingly small details which make out the lives of individuals, and not just outlines of the mass of humanity.

In particular, we learn of German soldiers taken at Gen. George Washington's stunning Christmas 1776 victory at Trenton, New Jersey, after crossing the Delaware River in a storm. We are told of the fate of those captured near Bennington, Vermont, and of those who surrendered after Gen. Lord Cornwallis's defeat at Yorktown, Virginia. We even hear of the miserable lot of those poor Hessians captured by the Spanish in Florida and the Deep South, who ended up in Cuba after Spain entered into war against Britain.

In reading Krebs's book, one thing in particular became apparent to this writer, which other histories typically ignore. That is the unconscionable misuse and abuse of prisoners of war. We do not mean the sort which the "good" side attributes to the "evil" enemy, but rather the deliberate mistreatment of prisoners of war—in this case committed by Americans every bit as much as by the British—for war ends.

Prisoners were denied food, clothing, pay and other humanitarian measures by both the enemy and their own superiors, in order to achieve some tactical or strategic advantage over the opponents. It is this dehumanizing treatment of the troops in captivity, brought out somewhat obliquely but effectively by Krebs, which seems to be the primary cruelty inflicted on the prisoners, even more than the periodic lack of adequate supplies and housing conditions, or even the arbitrary changes made by authorities to the rules governing those confined.

Rest assured, however, that Gen. Washington maintained the moral high ground, even when Congress did not. In this, we see a foreshadowing of our own times, when a very few principled military officers show themselves far superior to the political weasels. We also see the likeness in the Revolutionaries' naïve (and erroneous) belief that the "exceptional" form of life offered by the not-yet-independent United States would be desirable and inevitably desired by all others, including the German enemy in the field.

But if you want to learn about the daily lives of the German prisoners of war, what or whether they ate, how or whether they were clothed, whether confined or free to wander away from camp—or even employed freely or through servitude by neighboring civilians—you will need to purchase and read *A Generous and Merciful Enemy* yourself.

Most of all, you will want to buy this book from TBR to experience the first-hand accounts, whether heart-inspiring or heart-rending, of those men who returned to their German homes and families, or who stayed behind and began a new life in the United States of America. Oh, yes—you will also be supporting us in our mission to "bring history into accord with the facts." ✦

A Generous & Merciful Enemy (hardback, 376 pages, #678, ***$35*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers).

Ronald L. Ray is an assistant editor of The Barnes Review.

How the Rothschilds Funded Both Sides of the Revolution

EVERY TBR READER HAS HEARD of the Rothschild banking dynasty, but what you may not know is that Amschel Rothschild became rich by financing the American War of Independence and, amazingly, that he financed it with King George III's own money —the supposed enemy of the emerging United States of America. Here's the whole story. . . .

By Pete Papaherakles

How ironic that the Rothschilds got rich by financing the War of Independence. King George was in the habit of using mercenaries for his wars. Most of these hired soldiers were Hessians, and the man who sold their services to King George was William IX, landgrave of Hesse. William was one of the wealthiest men in Europe at that time. William's great grandfather, Landgrave Charles I, was the first ruler to adopt the system of hiring his soldiers out to foreign powers as mercenaries as a means of improving the finances of his principality. His family got rich by peddling in human flesh. They made lots of money renting out soldiers, while the soldiers often never lived to collect their pay.

Prince William's father, Frederick II, landgrave of Hesse, who was uncle to England's King George III, leased 16,800 Hessian mercenaries to George for about 3.2 million pounds. King George needed these troops to fight against the American Colonies. It is amazing to trace how this money found its way across the Atlantic to finance the same American Revolution that King George III was fighting against. This also became the seed money that would launch the greatest fortune the world has ever seen, the Rothschild banking dynasty, which has dominated finance and politics over the last two centuries and rules the world even today.

MAYER AMSCHEL ROTHSCHILD

Mayer Amschel Rothschild was born in 1744, the eldest son of Amschel Moses Bauer, who ran a small coin shop and counting house in Frankfurt, one of the major cities within the Hesse area. In 1753 he was sent to apprentice at the Oppenheimer banking house in Hanover. This was the same Oppenheimer family that eventually came to dominate South Africa through the De Beers diamond mining cartel; the same Oppenheimer family who gave the world the atomic bomb through the Manhattan Project.

While at the Oppenheimer bank, young Mayer gained knowledge in foreign trade and currency exchange. He

Left to right: Haym Salomon, William IX and Mayer Amschel Rothschild. Was Salomon helping the Rothschilds profit from both sides of the Revolutionary War?

was highly successful and became a junior partner.

He also came in contact with important people, including Gen. Ludwig von Estorff, an ardent coin collector. Through this relationship, Mayer was subsequently introduced to Prince William I, who was also a collector. Mayer offered him a bonus for any other business the prince could direct his way, and a lucrative business arrangement was born. Crown Prince William I of Hesse, who was the same age as Mayer Rothshchild, would later become William IX of Hesse.

In 1763, following his father's death, Mayer moved back to Frankfurt, took over the family's rare coin business, and nurtured his relationship with Prince William, providing him—and eventually many other princely patrons—with rare coins. In 1769 he gained the title of "court factor," which he posted on the red sign in front of his shop, and changed the family name to Rothschild (*rot*=red, *schild*=sign in German). The inscription read "M.A. Rothschild, by appointment court factor to his serene highness, Prince William."

It is actually unclear in Rothschild lore if it was Mayer Amschel who posted the sign and changed the name or if it was his father. Whatever the truth, at some point a six-pointed star was also inscribed on the sign, which in itself has a mysterious meaning and history. It is an occult, kabbalistic symbol made with two equilateral triangles. The Rothschild six-pointed star has become a universal logo for Israel and Judaism, and today it is seen most prominently on the Israeli flag.

Dr. Harrell Rhome pointed out that the six-pointed star was actually a Sabbatean messianic symbol, and Rothschild at some point became looked upon as the "messiah" who would conquer the world for the Jews, albeit through financial power. In short, the Rothschilds were a major force behind the creation of the state of Israel and the Zionist movement and still are today.

In any case, Mayer Rothschild's business started growing by leaps and bounds, and Rothschild went on to become William's personal banker. Soon, in fact, Rothschild was doing business with all of Prince William's relatives. Prince William was the grandson of George II of England, a cousin to George III, a nephew of the king of Denmark, and a brother-in-law to the king of Sweden. He found out that there was much more money to be made lending to governments and royalty than lending to individuals, because the loans were huge and secured by the nation's taxpayers.

An interesting thing happened around this time, which not only reveals Mayer Amschel's unbridled ambition but also his darker dimension, that of seeing himself as fulfilling a grandiose messianic destiny.

ADAM WEISHAUPT

In 1770, Rothschild drew up plans for the creation of the Illuminati, a super-secret organization founded with no less a goal than conquering the entire planet by stealthy intrigue. For the task, he commissioned Adam Weishaupt, a very capable and dedicated crypto-Jew who was outwardly a Roman Catholic Jesuit professor at Bavaria's Ingolstadt University. The Illuminati is based upon the teachings of the Talmud, focusing mostly on the Kabbala, and satanic, Sabbatean principles that the end justifies the means. It was to be called the Illuminati as this is a luciferian term that means keepers of the light.

It has been said that, in 1773, Mayer Amschel Rothschild assembled 12 of his most influential friends in Frankfurt and convinced them that if they all pooled their resources, they could control the world. Rothschild also informed his friends that he had found the perfect candidate, an individual of incredible intellect and ingenuity, to lead the organization he had planned—Adam Weishaupt.

The purpose of Weishaupt's Illuminati was to divide all non-Jews through political, economic, social and religious means. The opposing sides were to be armed, and incidents were to be manufactured in order to get the nations of the world to fight amongst themselves, destroy national governments, destroy religious institutions and eventually destroy one another. By May 1, 1776, the plan was well advanced.

> "Haym Salomon not only helped fund the Revolution, he also funded George III's mercenaries as well."

Weishaupt's agents set their sites on infiltrating the Grand Orient Masonic lodges of Europe and introducing the Illuminati doctrine and establishing key lodges as secret headquarters. All this was done under the orders and financing of Mayer Amschel Rothschild, and the plan was later followed with Masonic lodges across the ocean in the United States.

Weishaupt also recruited 2,000 paid followers including the most intelligent men in the field of arts and letters, education, science, finance and industry, who were mostly dupes, believing the order had lofty democratic ideals when, in essence, the real goals were: 1) abolition of all ordered governments; 2) abolition of private property; 3) abolition of inheritance; 4) abolition of patriotism; 5) abolition of the family; 6) abolition of religion; and 7) the creation of a world government.

It is unclear to what extent the Illuminati had managed to infiltrate and undermine American Freemasonry by the time the Revolutionary War broke out. By some accounts, the whole idea of a War for Independence was an Illuminati-orchestrated plan.

It's obvious that the American Colonies had legitimate reasons to demand independence, but what is odd about this uprising is the fact that a large number of those promoting the revolt were actually Freemasons. The "Indians" who carried out the Boston Tea Party, for instance, were all

Freemasons from the local St. Andrews Lodge. Many, if not most, of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution, as well as the generals of the Continental Army, were Freemasons. George Washington was a Freemason, Thomas Jefferson was most likely one, and Benjamin Franklin was probably the top Freemason in the colonies at the time.

Jefferson for some reason was enamored with Weishaupt and, in a letter to James Madison, praised Weishaupt greatly as having noble intentions. Though George Washington forbad Freemasons to participate in the Illuminati order—which was known to recruit members inside Freemasonry—he acknowledged that their presence in America was not unknown to him. "On the contrary," he said, "it was not my intention to doubt that, the doctrines of the Illuminati, and principles of Jacobinism had . . . spread in the United States. . . . No one is more truly satisfied of this fact than I am."

HAYM SALOMON

During the American Revolution, the House of Rothschild brokered a deal between the throne of England and Prince William of Germany. William was to provide 16,800 Hessian soldiers to help England fight its rebellious colonists in America. Rothschild was also made responsible for the transfer of funds that were to pay the German soldiers. The transfer was never made. The soldiers were never paid, which may account for their poor showing in many battles. It was at this time that Mayer Rothschild set his sights on America.

This money was given by Rothschild in 1775 to Haym Salomon, a Polish-American Jew, to finance the American uprising. More money would come when Rothschild brokered the French aid package to America in 1778. [See TBR, March/April 2002.—Ed.]

Salomon wound up with millions of dollars to spread around in bribes. And so he did. A good portion of the money went to fund the Continental Congress and its operations. Some went into the treasury for the war effort. Some went into politicians' pockets.

Salomon first came to America in 1772. He became a member of the Sephardic Spanish-Portuguese Synagogue in Manhattan. He soon established himself as a merchant and dealer in foreign securities. He struck up an acquaintance with Alexander MacDougall, leader of the New York Sons of Liberty, and through him became initiated into the organization. The Sons of Liberty were the ones that carried out the Boston Tea Party, and Salomon became acquainted with men like Samuel Adams, Patrick Henry, Paul Revere, John Adams and John Hancock—many of whom would form the Continental Congress. He soon became known as the man to go to for a loan. James Madison confessed that "I have for some time . . . been a pensioner on the favor of Haym Salomon, a Jew broker."

When war broke out in 1776, Salomon got a contract to supply the American troops in central New York. He arranged for arms to be shipped into the Colonies from the Dutch Caribbean island of St. Eustatius.

Later that year he was imprisoned by the British on suspicion of arson in a fire that destroyed 25% of New York City. He was somehow released, however, because he spoke German and was used as translator for the British with the Hessian soldiers. It is alleged he convinced hundreds of them to desert the British forces.

In 1777, he married Rachel Franks, whose brother Isaac was a lieutenant colonel on George Washington's staff. In 1788 he was captured by the British again, this time on charges of spying, and was sentenced to death. He managed to escape once again and fled to Philadelphia.

There, he found his way to Washington's army where he lent 350,000 pounds sterling to fund Washington's campaign. Washington knew he could always count on Salomon to secure money to keep the Continental Army running. It is said that when Washington had trapped Gen. Charles Cornwallis at Yorktown in August of 1781, he desperately needed funds, but his war chest was empty. When Congress told him they too were broke, Washington said, "Send for Haym Solomon," who came through with $20,000 and ensured that Washington won the decisive battle.

History books praise Salomon as a great American hero and tell of how he financed the American Revolution with the personal fortune he made as a successful merchant and broker. His only interest, they say, was "to help his country." He selflessly gave all of his money to help the patriots and died completely broke in 1785, leaving behind a widow and their children. He died from tuberculosis, which he allegedly contracted while imprisoned by the British, years earlier.

Yet several things about his story seem suspect.

Salomon showed up in New York just as the revolution was brewing and somehow ended up smack dab in the inner circle of the revolutionaries. He just happens to have all the money they need.

In just a couple of years he somehow became wealthy enough to finance most of the war effort. He was arrested by the British twice and was even sentenced to death, yet managed to avoid any serious punishment.

Although he was from Poland, he spoke German well enough to be released. Even though a recent immigrant, he got appointed by Congress as postmaster to the French army and navy as well as to the Spanish, French and

Dutch ministers. He was even put in charge of negotiating the majority of the war aid to the Continental Army from France and Holland.

Salomon was affiliated with Robert Morris and Alexander Hamilton, both of whom were instrumental in establishing the (First) Bank of the United States, the forerunner of the privately owned Federal Reserve Bank. As an aside, there is a famous statue in Chicago of Washington with Salomon and Robert Morris. Under the image of Salomon it says "Haym Salomon—gentleman, scholar, patriot. A banker whose only interest was the interest of his country." [See page 53 for more.—Ed.]

Morris was superintendent of finance, managing the economy of the United States. As a top civilian in the government, and "financier of the revolution," Morris was, next to Washington, the most powerful man in America.

As secretary of the Treasury, and chief of staff, Hamilton was the primary author of the economic policies of Washington's administration. Hamilton himself was most likely a Rothschild agent.

FRANKLIN & COLONIAL SCRIP

One has to wonder why the founding fathers did not insist on Congress maintaining the power to create money and regulate the value thereof as written in the Constitution. Benjamin Franklin, in particular, was fully aware that it was Colonial scrip that gave the colonies the prosperity they enjoyed several years before the revolution.

> "We create our own paper money, we control its purchasing power—and we have no interest to pay."
> —Ben Franklin

In describing how life in the American Colonies was in 1750, Franklin wrote: "There was abundance in the Colonies, and peace was reigning on every border. It was difficult, and even impossible, to find a happier and more prosperous nation on all the surface of the globe. Comfort was prevailing in every home. The people, in general, kept the highest moral standards, and education was widely spread."

The story goes that Franklin visited Britain in 1750 and was shocked to see how much poverty existed there. "The streets are covered with beggars and tramps," he wrote.

He asked his English friends how such a wealthy country as England could have such widespread poverty. His friends replied that England simply had too many workers. The rich said they were already overtaxed, and could not pay more to relieve the needs and poverty of this mass of workers. Wars and plague were necessary to rid the country of the poor, they felt.

Franklin's friends then asked him how the Colonies managed to collect enough money to support their poorhouses, to which Franklin replied: "We have no poorhouses in the Colonies; and if we had some, there would be nobody to put in them, since there is, in the Colonies, not a single unemployed person, neither beggars nor tramps."

His friends could not believe or understand what they were hearing, since when the English poorhouses and jails became too cluttered, England shipped out her unfortunates, like cattle, discharging them on the wharves of its colonies around the world. (At that time, England was jailing those who could not pay their debts.) They therefore asked Franklin how he could explain the remarkable prosperity of the American Colonies.

Franklin replied: "That is simple. In the Colonies, we issue our own paper money. It is called 'Colonial scrip.' We issue it in proper proportion to make the goods pass easily from the producers to the consumers. In this manner, creating ourselves our own paper money, we control its purchasing power—and we have no interest to pay to no one."

When the English bankers found out about this, they pressured the government to pass a law prohibiting scrip and ordering the Colonies to use only gold and silver money, which was provided in limited amounts by the private bankers who ran the Bank of England. (Just like today's "Federal" Reserve in America, the Bank of England is not an asset of the people, but one owned and operated by the great international banking families.)

The first "anti-scrip" law was passed in 1751, and then a stricter law in 1763. Franklin reported that, within one year, the streets of the Colonies were filled with beggars and unemployed, just like in England, because there was not enough money to pay for the goods and work. The circulating medium of exchange had been reduced by half.

Franklin added that this was the original cause of the American Revolution and not the tax on tea nor the Stamp Act, as has been taught in history books: "The Colonies would gladly have borne the little tax on tea and other matters had it not been [for] the poverty caused by the bad influence of the English bankers on the Parliament, which has caused in the Colonies hatred of England and the Revolutionary War."

America's Colonies had flourished to such an extent under the scrip system that the great political theorist and statesman Edmund Burke was able to write about them:

"Nothing in the history of the world resembles their progress. It was a sound and beneficial system, and its effects led to the happiness of the people."

English historian John Twells adds: "In a bad hour, the British Parliament took away from America its representative money, forbade any further issue of bills of credit, these bills ceasing to be legal tender, and ordered that all taxes should be paid in coins. Consider now the consequences: This restriction of the medium of exchange paralyzed all the industrial energies of the people. Ruin took place in these once-flourishing Colonies; most rigorous distress visited every family and every business, discontent became desperation, and reached a point . . . when human nature rises up and asserts its rights."

CONCLUSION

The founding fathers apparently understood fundamental monetary principles and how the manipulation of the amount of money in circulation can decide whether the people live in prosperity or poverty. They understood that only the government must be able to have control of money creation, never a private entity.

Later, Abraham Lincoln, who was forced to create his famous greenbacks in order to finance his war against the Southern states, had this to say about the power of money creation: "The privilege of creating and issuing money is not only the supreme prerogative of government, but it is the government's greatest creative opportunity. . . . Money will cease to be the master and become the servant of humanity. Democracy will rise superior to the money power."

Yet, the founding fathers allowed a private central bank to be chartered by private stockholders beholden to English banking interests. Why then, if we fought a bitter, bloody war for nearly eight years to gain our independence from the tyranny of England, did we remain financially enslaved to her?

We are reminded of Gen. Cornwallis's words, on his surrender to George Washington:

> Your churches will be used to teach the Jew's religion, and in less than 200 years the whole nation will be working for "divine" world government. That government that they believe to be divine will be the British empire. All religions will be permeated with Judaism without even being noticed by the masses, and they will all be under the invisible all-seeing eye of the grand ar-

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Moneylending Monument

Heald Square monument in Chicago, completed in 1941, depicts (left to right) Robert Morris, George Washington and Haym Salomon.The artists are Lorado Taft and Leonard Crunelle. Morris, a congressman and prominent Philadelphian, the wealthiest merchant in Pennsylvania, was the real financier of the American War for Independence. He also is notable for signing the Declaration of Independence, helping to ratify the Constitution and going on to serve in the first constitutional Congress. Critics charge him with furthering his own interests. Salomon, a Jew from Poland whose ancestors hailed from Portugal, was Morris's chief assistant, though some have absurdly tried to promote him as the "savior" of the patriots. If Salomon had never lived, the American cause would have triumphed anyway. He had little or no money of his own, and it was not from any single broker that the means were obtained to win the war. In fact most of the money came from France and Holland. There is a myth that Salomon lent large sums to the U.S. government, but his letters indicate that he was virtually without funds to spare even for his indigent relatives back in Poland.

Shifting Indian Alliances in the Revolutionary Era

In the spring of 1776 as the American Colonists were readying themselves for an assault by the British empire, the Cherokee launched an assault on the settlers of western North Carolina. The immediate cause was the crossing of the Indian boundary line by settlers in the area where the three states of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia meet, the location of the Lower Towns, the Middle Towns and the Over Hill Towns of the Cherokee nation, some 10,000 inhabitants. But there were deeper issues involved.

By Jenifer Dixon

Triangles don't work, or they do, depending on what you are trying to achieve. In the Cherokee War of 1776, there were three main players. The first would be the British Empire. The second would be the Amerindian tribes of that region—the Cherokee, the Creek, the Choctaw, the Chickasaw and the Catawba, but first among these were the Cherokee. And third were the settlers of those southernmost states, who were largely the Scots-Irish, among the earliest colonists of the new land. These Scots-Irish, as they were called, derived from the clans of the Scottish Highlands who were driven off their land by the Enclosure Movement that grabbed up huge tracts of their land for the tremendous sheep farms of the 17th century in Scotland.

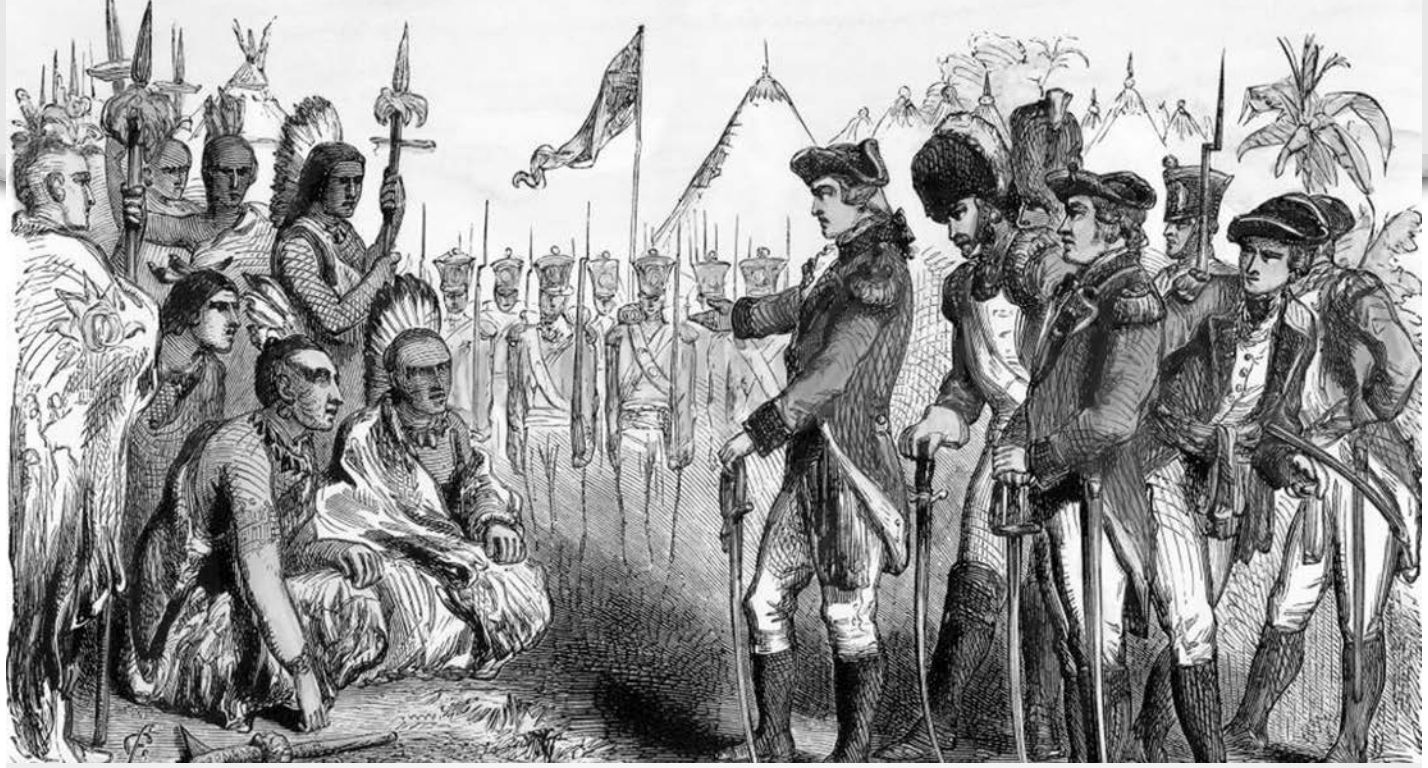
In America, the British were trying to hold on to what they considered theirs by right. They had established a vital portion of their empire on the North American continent and had had to fight not only the other colonial powers of Europe, the French and the Spanish, but also their own increasingly disaffected colonists. Having won the French and Indian War in 1763, the Crown issued the Land Proclamation of 1763, declaring the Appalachian Ridge as the western boundary of the colonies and all land beyond that as Indian Territory. Why they ever agreed to that is even today a complete mystery.

Settling the turf wars between Indians and settlers was of paramount importance to the British for several reasons. One, it was simply a headache that might cost them even more after financing a costly war. Second, they needed to hold onto the productive settlers who shipped out raw materials to the mother country to be manufactured into profitable product. Mercantilism held that this was the function of colonies and the British felt no need to justify their actions. Those actions included taxation, such as the Stamp Tax and the Sugar Tax as well as the requirement that settlers house and feed British soldiers in their own homes. These soldiers were sent to protect them from the Indians or so the settlers were told. The colonists rankled at both, but most important was the fact that the Land Proclamation of 1763 cut them off from what they felt was theirs by conquest, the continent of North America. It also declared that all trade with the Indians was to be controlled by the British.

Colonists had fought in the French and Indian War and expected to be rewarded with land grants, but that was not to be. Penned in on the East Coast, they could be more easily controlled by the crown and more efficiently taxed. In addition, many of them already lived in the Ohio Valley and others had bought up land in the forbidden territories, which rendered the proclamation unenforceable.

The Indians for their part were growing increasingly incensed as they watched colonists arrive in greater numbers, and work the land, reducing the acreage available for hunting. Having lost their chief ally in the New World, the French, the Ottawa and several other northern tribes, led by charismatic leader Chief Pontiac, attacked British forts and colonial settlements in the Ohio Valley, beginning with Fort Detroit in May of 1763. Over 600 colonists and soldiers were killed.

The British knew they had to make peace with the Indians and so they did, most particularly with the Cherokee. Seven Cherokee had even traveled across the Atlantic to meet with King George II, toured St. James Park, Canter-



Above, British General Burgoyne addressing American Indians to secure an alliance during the Revolutionary War. While the British had some success in recruiting Indians to fight on their side, the Americans generally failed. An attempt by the U.S. government to enlist the aid of 2,000 braves was abandoned after little response from the Indians. The Cherokee in particular took a stand against the white settlers in North Carolina led by Dragging Canoe in 1776. But the settlers had been forewarned. In retaliation for the attack, a Colonial militia group was sent to deal with the Cherokees. The Americans destroyed most of their food crops and burned 50 Cherokee settlements.

bury Cathedral and Tottenham Court Fair in 1730 and returned after having signed the Treaty of Friendship and Commerce. Trade relations that had begun with the British continued up until the time of the American Revolution.

Trade was vitally important to the Indians. The trade relationship between European and Amerindian is often characterized as one where the vulnerable, naïve Indian is duped by the crafty, duplicitous and greedy European. However, the Indian profited by the trade as much as the white man and sought it out. He obtained metal knives, awls and kettles, steel flints for starting fires, woven woolen blankets, and, yes, porcelain beads. And most importantly, they received guns and ammunition.

The trade also changed the way of life for the Indians. The Cherokee were living in towns and farming corn and other staples by the mid-18th century. Entranced by gingham cloth while settlers were wearing buckskin breeches on hunting trips, they did not at the time of the Revolution live solely by hunting or in their traditional stone age manner.

The Creek was the largest group of Indians in the southeastern United States when the Cherokee arrived from up north. Exactly when that was is hard to say. The Cherokee claim to have inhabited these woods for some 10,000 years; other say that it had only been 1,000 years. In any case, this invasion by the warlike Cherokee tribe, who are said to be a branch of the Iroquois as they speak an Iroquois language while the other tribes of the southeast spoke in the Muskogean, Algonquian or Eastern Siouan language families, came at the expense of the Creek in particular.

Another theory claims that the Cherokee were in fact the feared Rickohocken Tribe of the southeast whom the Virginians "loosened on the other tribes of the region enslaving them and selling them to the colonists," which did in fact happen to the Creek as well as other tribes. The Cherokee sided with the British against the other tribes in the Yemassee War of 1715, which was fought over trading rights. The Cherokee had also fought with the British in the French and Indian War, supplying some 1,000 warriors to the Brits.

The largest southeast tribe, or rather confederation of tribes, the Creek controlled the regional trade when the first English traders arrived in the late 17th century and drove the Spanish out for their friends in the new colony of South Carolina. In the 18th century, as the Cherokee started to pressure the Creek out of their lands, they sided with the French and Spanish against the Carolinians and the Cherokee. The Cherokee and the Creek fought a 40-year war over land in the mid-18th century. For their part, the Creek also captured and sold other tribes as slaves.

Because of these past conflicts and due to the war between the Choctaw and the Creek at the time, it was difficult

for the Creek and Cherokee to maintain an alliance against the American rebels when the time came in 1776.

Enter the trader. The two traders most connected with the events of the Cherokee War were John Stuart, a descendant of the Royal House of Stuart, and Alexander Cameron. Stuart was the superintendent for Indian Affairs as well as the owner of 10,000 acres in South Carolina and another 5,000 in Georgia, making him one of the largest landowners and slaveholders residing in luxury in the port of Charleston. He also owned 200 slaves. He had cultivated a warm relationship with the Indians and used that relationship to ally with them against the rebels. Cameron, deputy superintendent of Indian Affairs, had also lived among the Cherokee, even being honored with the title of "Beloved Man." He married a half-Cherokee woman.

The game plan was to use the Cherokee to frighten the American rebels, but they were to be "restrained from committing any outrages or acts of violence to which their natural ferocity of temper might hurry them." This proved to be a fantasy when the young charismatic Cherokee warrior Dragging Canoe scalped, tomahawked, shot or burnt to death 500 colonists across the border line.

The attitude of the ruling class towards the white settlers was at least as contemptuous as it was of the Cherokee. Stuart said of them, "Inhabitants of the back country are in general the lowest and worst part of the people and they and the Indians live in perpetual jealousy and dread of each other." The Scots-Irish traders might have fit into Stuart's low esteem as well. Some had married Cherokee women, spoke the languages of the Indians, and had sons who came to be Indian tribal leaders, such as the Creek leader William McGillvray, who signed a treaty with the Spanish in 1784 to trade guns and ammunition.

You could see the Cherokee War of 1776 as the result of a misunderstanding of the meaning of land ownership by the Cherokee, or as a cynical misuse of the term by all parties involved. But it was the settlers who seem to have been the most vulnerable. Most of those who bought land over the line, specifically the Watauga settlers at the head of the Nolichucky River, were illiterate farmers who were sold the land by unscrupulous land speculators as was often the case in the colonies. Once there, there was no going back as they had no means to survive other than the crop in the field.

It is clear, too, by statements made by the Cherokee, that the land "sold" to settlers was actually just a lease for rent although not understood as such by the settlers. There were also instances in which the Cherokee had sold the same land several times and also cases, such as land in what today is Kentucky, which they sold without having any clear claim.

Settlers refused to move particularly because of the timespan given, 20 days, which meant no crop. Dragging Canoe and his young warriors wanted "their hunting land" back, something older Cherokee leaders were not so concerned with. The slaughter of the settlers was met in turn by a war of retribution waged by settler militia leaders Williamson and Rutherford of North Carolina and Christian of Virginia, in which most of the Cherokee towns in the immediate area were put to the torch. The militias by and large did not kill women and children and the elderly, however the destruction of the corn fields led to a famine the following winter in which many Cherokee died. Militia soldiers, largely unpaid, suffered from wounds and disease as a result of the war. By late 1776 Dragging Canoe had assembled a confederacy of Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, some Creek, loyalists and traders but even so, the patriots prevailed. Cherokee diplomats even met in Williamsburg with Patrick Henry of Virginia.

A treaty was finally signed in June of 1777. Most agreed, but not the diehard followers of Dragging Canoe, who continued his war against the settlers until 1783.

Things continued to go downhill for the Cherokee after that, resulting in the extirpation of all Cherokee lands in the east and their forced relocation in 1838.

In an update to the tragic events of those years, the Cherokee today have a large reservation in western North Carolina complete with a five-star hotel and casino and a 14,000-seat entertainment venue. The freedmen, the former black slaves of the Cherokee who traveled with them on the so-called Trail of Tears, are suing for part of the action. So far no luck, as the latest decision by the Cherokee nation is that one must be at least one-fourth Cherokee to be considered part of the nation and thus entitled to benefits. Benefits include profits from the casino. There are today some 468 Indian casinos in the continental United States generating over $26 billion in profits. The Cherokee derive 13% of their income from tribal activities and 87% from the U.S. government and other sources. ✦

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HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

A digest of interesting historical news items gleaned from various sources around the world that most likely did not appear in your local newspaper or on your nightly television news broadcasts.

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A MIND OF HER OWN

"Jazzy," a California high school student, submitted a unique research project in the 2012-13 academic year, when only 15 years old. Entitled "Holohoax," the paper was her response to the long-debunked Zionist propaganda being used to brainwash our nation's youth about the fate of Jews in WWII Europe. Exposing lies about the holocaust, the young scholar discussed typhus and starvation as primary causes of death for concentration camp prisoners, caused by Allied bombing of supply lines. She noted "that the 'survivors' of these events have been known to and even admitted to being paid to lie about it." Her teacher gave her an "A," but Zio-Stalinists still complained.

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HONORARY CITIZEN

In 1933, Adolf Hitler was made an honorary citizen of Stettin (now Szczecin, Poland). Last year, Henryk Michalowski of "Kontra 2000" sought to have the city strip this status from the long-dead Fuehrer. The local government declined, on the grounds that Stettin was part of the Third Reich, and that Hitler is in no meaningful sense an honorary citizen of Polish Szczecin. Moreover, the Poles were not responsible for WWII German activities, and the Nuremberg Trials already deprived all Nazi "war criminals" of their privileges, including honorary citizenship.

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GHOULS

Holocaust fanatics at the Smithsonian Institution and National Geographic recently broadcast television programs about shady WWII excavations. The first reported the work of "archaeologist" Caroline Sturdy Colls, who claims to have found physical evidence at Treblinka of mass graves and gas chambers. A related news report by Stephanie Pappas presented a fantastical, clearly invented description of Nazi atrocities. If the entire operation was not a hoax, Colls can only reasonably say that she found bones from bodies of different-aged persons, with unknown nationality and cause of death. No forensic studies were done. Tiles with a "star of David" on them are, if genuine, more likely from a synagogue than a gas chamber. Meanwhile, National Geographic sponsored an unprofessional and potentially illegal dig in Latvia, where bones of Eastern Front soldiers were brandished before cameras as trophies. Their website quotes program presenter Craig Gottlieb: "I feel that by selling things that are Nazi related and for lots of money, I'm preserving a part of history."

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SAD DEATH

TBR regrets to report that nationally known author, radio host and truth-seeker, Michael Ruppert, committed suicide in April 2014, apparently shooting himself immediately after recording a radio broadcast. A former LAPD narcotics officer, he was famous for exposing CIA drug-dealing in the 1990s and for his concerns about the oil industry. He was also an ardent critic of the U.S. government's official explanation about the "terrorist" attacks of Sept. 11, 2001.

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RETURN OF THE KING?

Thanks to the illegal U.S.-NATO war on Libya, conducted to benefit the Rothschild banking cartel, Libya has been in a state of chaos, bloodshed and increasing poverty due to destroyed infrastructure and ongoing tribal warfare. But in March 2014, Libyan Foreign Minister Mohamed Abdelaziz announced that the government is considering restoring the al-Senussi mon- archy as the best and only likely way to return peace and prosperity to the beleaguered country. Many citizens and tribal sheikhs favor the re-establishment of a constitutional monarchy under the last king's grandson, Prince Mohammed Hasan al-Rida al-Senussi. It seems cultural traditionalism is gaining ground in North Africa, and not just in Europe.

"EVICTED"

Jewish students at New York University recently experienced what it is like for Palestinians in the Holy Land, who live under the oppressive Zionist Occupation Government, formally known as "Israel." In a consciousness-raising action last April, Students for Justice in Palestine left mock eviction notices at the doors of students living in NYU's Palladium Hall, warning of impending demolition of the building and disclaiming responsibility if persons or property were still present in the buildings. After the Zionist terrorist takeover of the Holy Land in 1948, 800,000 Palestinians were driven immediately into exile, while 27,000 of their homes have been destroyed just since 1967, leaving an additional 160,000 homeless. Despite this sort of information being printed on the "eviction notices," the Jewish students remained seemingly unmoved. Jewess Laura Adkins of TorchPAC blathered only about how her kind were being made to feel "unsafe" and "targeted," spouting the standard "anti-Semitism" canards. No sense of compassion for persecuted Palestinians could be found in mainstream press reports.

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PRESSURING TRUMAN

President Harry Truman is often portrayed as a knee-jerk Zionist, but it ain't so. *New Republic* magazine has published a long report, setting the record straight on a man who called New York City "kike town." It seems that Truman actually strongly favored the Morrison-Grady Plan, which would have partitioned Palestine for Arabs and Jews, while sensitive areas like Jerusalem would have been under international control, with everything coordinated by the UN. The 33rd-degree Freemason was opposed to any type of religious state, including a Jewish one. But the Zionist lobby mobilized the largest pressure campaign of Truman's presidency, causing him to knuckle under to their insane demands. We see the effects yet today of his recognition of "Israel."

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CLOSE RELATIVES

The scientific journal *Nature* has published a genetic comparison of bonobo apes with chimpanzees and humans. According to the peer-reviewed results, African Negroes are genetically much more closely akin to the black-faced cousins of chimps, than they are to White Europeans. The mainstream media, however, ignored the findings. TBR never "monkeys around" with the truth, however, and simply reports what the mainstream media chooses to overlook.

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AB URBE CONDITA

The Year of Our Lord 2014 marks the 2,767th year since the traditional founding of Rome by the twin brothers Romulus and Remus on April 21, 753 B.C. *Il Messagero*, however, reported the new archaeological discovery of a stone wall made from volcanic tuff, which appeared to have channeled water from an aqueduct under the Capitoline Hill. It was unearthed near the *Lapis Niger*, the ancient "Black Stone" shrine of the Romans. Thanks to food remains and shards of ceramic pottery also found, the wall has been dated to the 9th or 8th century B.C., suggesting that a permanent city with established infrastructure began to develop 100 years before the city's "founding." Settlement on the neighboring Palatine Hill began as early as the 10th century B.C. Whether the wall was built by ancient Romans or one of the other tribes already living there is not clear.

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PERVERTS HAVE "HIGHER SOULS"?

Israeli daily newspaper *Maariv* published statements by the Zionist state's deputy minister for religious services, Rabbi Eli Ben Dahan, in which the politician opposed same-sex "marriage" as "unnatural," at the same time his party gave support to tax breaks for same-sex parents. Dahan asserted, however, that he did not want to "persecute" homosexuals, and made the outrageous claim that Jewish homosexuals still have "higher souls" than non-Jews. Typical Talmudist. Just as homosexuality is a perversion of the natural order, the Talmud is a perversion of the supernatural order. Sodomy is one of the four sins crying to heaven for vengeance, but, amazingly, the Talmud permits it. God created man in His Own image and likeness, but the Talmud says only Jews are human, and the rest of us are just beasts of burden.

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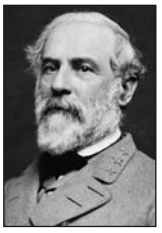
GEN. LEE UNDER ATTACK



Seven Negro law students at Washington and Lee University have threatened "civil disobedience," if the school does not denounce and apologize for what they claim was Gen. Robert E. Lee's "racist and dishonorable conduct." After the War Between the States, Lee served for some time as president of what was then called Washington College. He also built it into a major educational institution, which graduated its first black law student in 1969. One protester, who freely chose to attend the university, seems too immature to distinguish between heritage and hate, and complained about feeling "alienated" by Lee-Jackson Day celebrations at the establishment. Not all the blacks there agree, considering this belligerent behavior divisive. But, if not for the desire of Gen. Lee and his family—and many whites—to improve the lot of colored folks, the seven might still be picking cotton or lazing on the back porch. Lee believed in educating slaves in preparation for freedom, as did George Washington. His descendants and those of his slaves still gather at a single family reunion.

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COMMUNIST CHANCELLOR

Angela Merkel, Germany's chancellor since 2005, was once an exuberant and enthusiastic promoter of the murderous East German communist regime, where she was chief of propaganda for the youth league of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, "Free German Youth." As such, she belonged to the privileged class and was permitted to travel frequently to the West to spread her lies, where, after German reunification, she reinvented herself as a capitalistic globalist. She proves two things thereby: that Zio-capitalism and Judaeo-Bolshevism are two sides of the same coin—and the truth of silent-filmmaker D.W. Griffith's quip, "When women cease to attract men, they turn to social causes."

ANTI-RUSSIAN HOAX

Leaflets distributed last April in the Ukraine, ordering Jews, aged 16 and over, to register with pro-Russian forces in Donetsk or face deportation, were deplored by U.S. officials as "grotesque" and "beyond unacceptable," says London's *Daily Mail*. Ostensibly, the Jews were to pay a $50 registration fee and obtain a special passport, "marking the confession of faith." The basis of the requirement was allegedly Jewish support for Bendery Junta at the end of WWII. The Donetsk People's Republic denied any involvement. Indeed, the pamphlets smack of a typical holocaust-industry ploy. Even the Donetsk chief rabbi, Pinchas Vishedski, considered the whole thing a hoax to discredit Russian sympathizers. Too bad. It would have made resettlement of the once-Chosen People in Birobidjan so much easier.

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BAD PUPPY!

A number of fascinating ancient Roman and Iron Age artifacts have been uncovered in Leicester, England, reports Fox News. Among them was the Roman clay tile shown above. Before it could dry, an adventurous little puppy-dog left its pawmarks for the ages. We can almost see the cute rascal prancing by, oblivious to the noisy protestations of the hapless tilemaker.

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"TANKS VILL ROLL!"

Beginning 2015, Russia plans to start production of the new T-99 battle tank, the latest of the "Armata" series. Prototypes are being tested now, weighing 50 metric tons, with a 125-mm, smooth-bore, 32-round, automatic-loading cannon, capable also of firing tank-defense missiles. The behemoth can travel up to 50 mph, over more than a 312-mile range. Interestingly, the tank looks very similar to current Israeli models, especially in that the turret is unmanned to protect the crew. But, whereas

Israel uses its tanks to carry out genocide against defenseless Palestinians, the Russians intend to employ their machines to defend against military incursions of American "exceptionalist" imperialism, pushed by aging Cold Warriors.

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A PLAN FOR WHITE SURVIVAL

Perhaps the best hope for the continued existence of the endangered white race is a project called "Nova Europa." The idea is to establish local communities of white people in suitable parts of the world. These could serve as nuclei for future, larger white territories, eventually achieving sovereign status as the world of colored races collapses from its own ineptitude. The latest such community is in Chile, at a place called Freedom Orchard, 45 minutes west of Santiago and a few miles north of the little town of Curacavi. Chile is one of the friendliest and freest countries in the world, and Freedom Orchard will be a network of like-minded communities, specializing in organic farming. That is the vision of Frank Szabo, who was with the Ron Paul presidential campaign back in the day. For more information, visit the Nova Europa website at www.projectnovaeuropa.com.

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STOLEN SOVEREIGNTY

The great seal of any nation is crucial to national sovereignty. According to researcher Gary Gianotti of Connecticut, something funny happened to the Great Seal of the United States (technically the second, or 1783 great seal; one of six copies made). It was stolen. Used at the U.S. Embassy in Madrid, it was "liberated" during the Spanish Civil War and wound up being sold to the Swan Foundation in Connecticut. Legally, it is the property of the U.S. government, because no one other than the government is allowed to own a great seal. Gianotti has brought the matter to the attention of the foundation and the authorities, but so far, no one has shown any interest in the scandal.

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THEIR ROYAL MAJESTIES?

It has long been rumored that 33 or more U.S. presidents have been related to King Alfred the Great of England and to Charle- magne. This includes George Washington. For some reason, it seems the candidate with more royal blood almost always wins the election. Nineteen presidents are related to King Edward III. Yet the mainstream media has the *chutzpah* to tell us "anyone can be president," even if you are born in a log cabin or under a bridge. King Barack I traces his bloodline back to King William I of Scotland and King Edward I of England, according to Pulitzer-Prize-winning researcher Rosemary E. Bachelor. He is also kin to the Bush dynasty and Sarah Palin, 'tis said.

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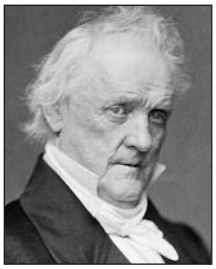
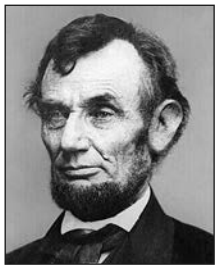
DUAL LOYALTIES

The lame-duck policies of President James Buchanan's administration in the early months of 1861 created serious difficulties for Abraham Lincoln, inaugurated on March 4. Buchanan's secretary of war, John F. Floyd, hailing from Virginia, was allowed to remain in office, although he made no secret of his pro-Dixie sentiments. (He later became a Confederate general.) A senator from Florida remained in office after his state seceded, and continued to draw his salary while he made plans for the capture of federal forts in that state. This, according to *The Story of Civil War Money*, by Fred Reinfeld (Sterling Publishing Co., New York, 1959).



BUCHANAN



LINCOLN

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ANCIENT KELTIC ROADS

The Romans are famous for their straight roads, such as the Fosse Way in Britain. Court historians say that, before the Romans came to Britain, everything moved either by sea or muddy, meandering tracks. But wait—how did the Romans design a straight road from Exeter to Lincoln? They had conquered one end of the road, but the other end only decades later. According to Graham Robb, biographer and Revisionist historian, the native Kelts were not the barbarous tribes we have been led to believe. The druids, their scientific and spiritual leaders, were in fact some of the time's most advanced thinkers. It was they, says Robb, who developed the straight roads of Britain and mainland Europe. "They had their own road system, on which the Romans later based theirs." Robb first came up with the theory when he planned to cycle the Via Heraklea, an ancient route that runs 1,000 miles in a straight line from the tip of the Iberian peninsula to the Alps. He realized it was plotted along the solstice lines through several Keltic settlements.

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FUEHRER'S MOUSTACHE

According to new research into Adolf Hitler's early life, the "toothbrush" shape that adorned his face was not his first preference. A previously unpublished essay, by a writer who served alongside Hitler in World War I trenches, reveals that the future Fuehrer was "only obeying orders" when he shaped his moustache into its tightly clipped style. This was so it would fit under the respirator masks introduced in response to British mustard gas attacks. Thousands of fellow soldiers did the same. The style was a popular one in those times, anyhow—Charlie Chaplin being a notable example. One of our friends from Greece points out that his father and grandfather, along with innumerable others, wore their whiskers in this popular style. If you wear yours this way, and anyone gives you a hard time, tell them you are imitating Chaplin, a Jewish Communist.

Hitler evidently trimmed his large WWI mustache so his gas mask would fit properly.

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RED RUM

One of the worst Bolshevik massacres was the eradication of Russian military officers in the Crimea. On Nov. 14, 1920, the Crimean Revolutionary Committee was created. It was headed by Bela Kun and Rozalia Zalkind. From that November

Left, German troops in the Warsaw Ghetto. Center, SS Brigade Leader Stroop surveys the battle. Right, one of many ruined buildings.

The 1943 Warsaw Ghetto Uprising: Correcting the Historical Record

By Arthur Kemp

When SS Brigade Leader Juergen Stroop was summoned to suppress an outbreak of unexpected violence in the Jewish residential area of Warsaw in April 1943, he—and very few others—realized quite how extensively the uprising had been planned.

Stroop was sent in to replace SS-Oberfuehrer Ferdinand von Sammern-Frankenegg, who had been taken completely unaware by the uprising.

Von Sammern-Frankenegg had been tasked with removing all the factories—and their workers—contained within the Jewish residential area of Warsaw to the Lublin region of Poland to be incorporated into the *SS-Ostindustrie* (SS-Eastern Industries) factories.

The Jewish workers, however, were determined to stay put in the ghetto of Warsaw, and had prepared for military action against such a move for more than a year.

This preparation consisted of the creation of a network of underground bunkers, arms and ammunition stockpiles, and even the concrete fortification of many of the factory buildings in which they worked.

All this had been possible only because of the fact that the Jewish residential area was under the direct control of the local Jewish Council, and not the Germans.

When building work was noticed by the Germans, it was explained away as the building of air raid shelters—an explanation which was readily accepted by the German and Polish city authorities, both of whom preferred to have as little interaction as possible with the Jewish population.

Thus, when the order from Reichsfuehrer SS Heinrich Himmler came in January 1943 to move factories, von Sammern-Frankenegg set April 16, 1943 as the *Gross-Aktion* or "large-scale action" removal date. On that day, the Jewish underground, assisted by the Polish Communist Party—which was largely one and the same—took to the streets, erected barricades and launched their armed rebellion. Stroop arrived the next day, summoned from the Eastern Front to take command.

It took Stroop and his force—consisting of Wehrmacht, SS and Polish policemen—29 days to finally suppress the uprising. It was an unprecedented event, in an already unprecedented war. Stroop knew this to be the case, and ordered a commemorative book made of the battle for the Warsaw Ghetto.

Only four copies of this manually typed and handmade book—now known as *The Stroop Report*—were ever made. Three of these were complete copies, bound in leather. One was kept by Stroop, and the other two

were given to Himmler and SS-Police Leader East Friedrich-Wilhelm Krueger, Stroop's immediate superior during the operation.

The fourth edition—an incomplete and unbound version—was kept in the police records office in Warsaw.

Only two of these books survived the war—Stroop's personal copy and the Warsaw police records office version. Stroop's copy was handed in as "evidence" during the Nuremberg trials, and then sent to Poland for Stroop's own trial.

The unbound Warsaw file copy was sent to the United States, where it was stored in the U.S. National Archives in Washington, D.C.

Because the Warsaw file copy was incomplete, there are slight textual differences between it and Stroop's leather-bound copy, particularly with regard to the number of casualties suffered by the German and Polish forces during the operation.

These small differences do not in any way detract from the historical validity and importance of *The Stroop Report*, which is the only complete and factual eyewitness account of the events of April to May 1943.

The Stroop Report is divided into three sections:

• An executive summary of the events, compiled by SS Brigade Leader Stroop;

• A collection of daily combat reports originally sent by Stroop to Krueger; and

• A third section containing 70 photographs, some of which have become world famous, but also many others which have never before been published.

Stroop's report is of huge historical significance for a number of reasons.

Firstly, and possibly most importantly, the existence of large numbers of factories within the Jewish residential area of Warsaw's Jewish area—and the fact that Jews worked in these industries—is almost nowhere else reported except in *The Stroop Report*.

Many of these factories were vital to the German war effort, and this, along with the order by Himmler that they be moved to Lublin, paints a very different picture of the purpose of both the Warsaw Ghetto and the Majdanek work camp, which was established in Lublin.

Secondly, *The Stroop Report* spells out exactly how the Jews in Poland were governed under German rule. As Stroop says in his introduction: "The Jewish residential area thus established in Warsaw . . . was administered by the Jewish Board of Elders. . . . The Jews were granted self-administration in which the German supervising au-

Inside the Ghetto

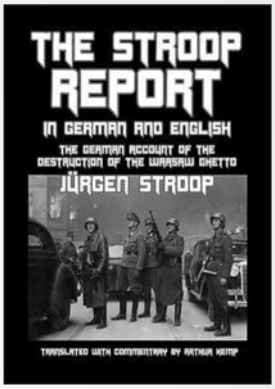
Eyewitness to the uprising: A small sampling of what's in Stroop's on-the-scene reports

At 0600, order to Waffen-SS (strength: 16 officers and 850 men) to comb out the remainder of the ghetto. Hardly had the units fallen in, strong concerted fire concentration by the Jews and bandits. The tank used in this action and the two heavy armored cars pelted with Molotov cocktails (incendiary bottles). Tank twice set on fire. Owing to this enemy counterattack, we had at first to take the units back. Losses in first attack: 12 men (six SS-men, six Trawniki-men). About 800 hours second attack by the units, under the command of the undersigned. Although the counterattack was reported, this time we succeeded in combing out the blocks of buildings according to plan. We caused the enemy to retire from the roofs and elevated prepared positions into the cellars or bunkers and sewers.

During this combing-out we caught only about 200 Jews. Immediately afterward, raiding parties were directed to bunkers known to us with the order to pull out the Jews and to destroy the bunkers. About 380 Jews captured. We found out that the Jews had taken to the sewers. Sewers were completely inundated, to make staying there impossible. About 1730 hours we encountered very strong resistance from one block of buildings including machine-gun fire. A special raiding party invaded that block and defeated the enemy, but could not catch the resisters. The Jews and criminals resisted from base to base, and escaped at the last moment across lofts or through subterranean passages. About 2030 hours the external barricade was reinforced. All units were withdrawn from the ghetto and dismissed to their barracks. Reinforcement of the barricade by 250 Waffen-SS men. ✦

—Daily Combat Report sent by
SS Brigade Leader Juergen Stroop
April 20, 1943

The Stroop Report in German & English


THE STROOP REPORT
IN GERMAN AND ENGLISH
THE GERMAN ACCOUNT OF THE DESTRUCTION OF THE WARSAW GHETTO
JÜRGEN STROOP
TRANSLATED WITH COMMENTARY BY ARTHUR KEMP

By Juergen Stroop. Translated, annotated and introduced by Arthur Kemp. *The Stroop Report* is the official German account of the battle for—and the ultimate destruction of—the Warsaw Ghetto from April to May 1943, prepared by the commanding officer of the operation, SS-Brigade Leader Juergen Stroop.

This edition contains the original German pages alongside full English translations, and also contains all 70 original photographs, many of which are published here for the first time ever.

Juergen Stroop (1895–1952) served in both World War I and World War II, winning the Iron Cross 2nd Class, and was wounded in action on the Western Front during the 1914–1918 conflict. He joined the German National Socialist Workers Party and the SS in 1932. By 1938, he had participated in the re-occupation of the Sudetenland, and held the rank of colonel in the SS.

He served in the invasion of Poland, and fought as a frontline soldier with the infantry regiment of the 3rd SS Division Totenkopf in Russia, earning a Clasp to the Iron Cross and an Infantry Assault Badge in Bronze. By late 1942, he had been promoted to SS brigade leader and assigned to the security police in anti-partisan actions in Russia. Upon the failure of the SS forces in Warsaw to contain the 1943 Ghetto Uprising, Stroop was sent to suppress the armed resistance.

He later served as SS leader and police chief in occupied Greece and later in Wiesbaden, Germany, a position he held until the end of the war.

Arrested by the Allies, he was charged at the U.S. Military Tribunal at Dachau for the murder of downed American bomber crews. He emphatically denied the charge, and it was conceded that there was no proof that he had actually ordered any such shootings.

He was then handed over to the USSR-installed Communist Party government in Warsaw, where he was tried for the suppression of the armed uprising in thorities intervened only where German interests were involved. In order to enable the Jewish Board of Elders to execute its orders, a Jewish police force was set up, identified by special armbands and a special beret and armed with rubber truncheons. This Jewish police force was charged with maintaining order and security within the Jewish residential area."

This *Judenrat* or "Jewish Council" in Warsaw was one of many such institutions throughout the Polish Government General. Completely elected by Jews, these councils had total control over their areas, which included the organization of schools, hospitals and other local amenities. The Jewish police employed by the Jewish Councils operated fully independently to maintain law and order in the Jewish residential areas.

Thirdly, Stroop's first course of action as outlined in his report was to order the closing of all the armaments factories within the ghetto that had been supplying the Jewish forces with weapons and explosives. The extent of the Jewish autonomy within the ghetto was revealed when Stroop discovered that some of the factory buildings had even been fortified with concrete to become nearly impenetrable forts.

Fourthly, *The Stroop Report* shows that the German forces were assisted by SS-auxiliaries recruited from former Russian army soldiers (the "Trawniki Men") who were drawn from Ukrainians and ethnic Russians.

Fifthly, *The Stroop Report* shows that the action to remove the Jews from Warsaw was actively supported by the majority of the local Polish population. Polish police took an active part in the "large-scale action" and also suffered casualties from combat with the Jewish resistance.

Finally, throughout the report, Stroop repeatedly refers to the Polish parts of Warsaw as the "Aryan" sections of town—indicating what can only be an official change in German policy regarding the racial makeup of Poland. The use of Polish police auxiliaries also indicates that the Nazi attitude toward Poles was not as derogatory as many postwar accounts have claimed.

The Stroop Report is a goldmine for anyone seeking an insight into this critical period of suppressed and distorted history.

The preceding is just a small sampling of what appears in the new translation of *The Stroop Report*. ✦

Arthur Kemp is a noted writer, speaker and political figure who has been the foreign affairs spokesperson for the British National Party. Born in Southern Rhodesia, he worked as a journalist in South Africa before moving to Britain. Kemp's *magnum opus*, *March of the Titans*, can be purchased from TBR. See ad on page 43 to get this extremely important book. Hundreds of illustrations.

Setting the Historical Record Straight on . . .

Adolf Hitler

Hitler's Observations About Jews in Germany

It can be said with assurance that no other figure in the annals of history has been so misunderstood nor so unfairly defamed as has Adolf Hitler. From his birth to his military record to his political career to his true motives, the mainstream history of Hitler has been steeped in misconception and outright lies. Is he the most evil figure in global history—or is there something about Hitler that makes members of the global elite cower in fear? Here is chapter 5 from the work of Canadian Cassian d'Ornellas, a retired teacher who felt it was time to set the record straight on Hitler.

By Cassian d'Ornellas

It must be pointed out that Hitler tried to be as objective as possible about his understanding and knowledge of the Jews in Germany. That is to say, he did not rush into his condemnation of them until he had carefully studied their behavior, their actions and the types of occupations in which they were involved. His first knowledge of the Jews came about when he had left his home in Linz as a young man of 17, in search of his livelihood, when he migrated to Vienna. In that city he found his first job, as an unskilled manual laborer mixing mortar in the building trade.[1]

While living there for several years, he eked out an existence in extreme poverty, with little to eat. Hunger was his ever-present companion.[2] On the fourth day of his job he was ordered to join the trade union to which his fellow workers belonged, but he refused to do so and gave as his reason for not joining the fact that he did not know anything about unions. In any case, he would not allow himself to be forced into anything.[3]

After two weeks he found it impossible to take such a step as joining a union because of what he saw and heard from his fellow workers. At lunchtime they would all gather around to talk politics. Their wives brought them their scanty lunches, which consisted of soup in dilapidated dishes. He listened to them while he drank his bottle of milk and ate his morsel of bread. All that he heard from his fellow workers aroused in him the strongest antagonism. Everything was disparaged—the nation because it was held to be an invention of "the capitalist class"; the fatherland, because it was held to be an instrument in the hands of the bourgeoisie for the exploitation of the working masses; the authority of the law, because that was the means of holding down the proletariat; religion, as a means of doping the people, so as to exploit them afterward; morality, as a badge of stupid and sheepish docility. There was nothing that they did not drag in the mud.[4]

Anyone who is familiar with Marxism would immediately recognize that this is communist language. And Karl Marx was a Jew with a specific Jewish philosophy, which was to spread communism throughout the world by using the working classes to do so.[5] Unlike Hitler he was not a German national socialist but an international socialist whose socialism was not authentic in any way, shape or form but a sham and a veneer to dupe the working class.[6] Hitler soon recognized that the trade union movement in Germany was organized and led by international "social-

ists" who had no loyalty to the German nation. That is to say they were not national socialists. Their plans and intentions were to infiltrate the trade union movement and in this way spread international socialism among the working classes of the world.[7]

Also Hitler soon discovered that Marxism was the political philosophy of the Social Democratic Party, which became the majority party in the German government and through which the workers were promised that their worries were soon to be over.[8]

He obtained a copy of the *Workman's Journal*, the organ of the Social Democratic Party. As he said: "So I brought it home with me and spent the whole evening reading it, despite the steadily mounting rage provoked by this ceaseless outpouring of falsehoods."[9] "I now found that in the Social Democratic daily papers I could study the inner character of the politico-philosophic system much better than in all their theoretical literature."[10]

But he found that in order to know and understand the Social Democrats and their political philosophy, it was necessary to understand who the Jews were:

> Knowledge of the Jews is the only key whereby one may understand the inner nature and therefore the real aims of Social Democracy. I gradually discovered that the Social Democratic press was predominantly controlled by Jews. But I did not attach special importance to this circumstance, for the same state of affairs existed in other newspapers. I set about learning something of the people who wrote and published this mischievous stuff.[11]
>
> From the publisher downward, all of them were Jews. I recalled to mind the names of the public leaders of Marxism, and then I realized that most of them belonged to the chosen race—the Social Democratic representatives in the imperial Cabinet as well as the secretaries of the trade unions and the street agitators. Everywhere the same sinister picture presented itself. I shall never forget the row of names—Austerlitz, David, Adler, Ellenbogen and others. One fact became quite evident to me. It was that this alien race held in its hands the leadership of that Social Democratic Party with whose minor representatives I had been disputing for months past.[12]

Arguing with them about the fallacy of their Marxist views, Hitler discovered that it was a waste of time to try to convince them that they were wrong by the force of logic:

> [For the] Jew can never be rescued from his fixed notions. It was then simple enough to attempt to show them the absurdity of their teaching. Within my small circle I talked to them until my throat ached and my voice grew hoarse. I believed I could finally convince them of the danger inherent in Marxist follies. But I only achieved the contrary result.[13]

Before arriving at his conclusions about the Jews and their ways, as being an alien people, that is to say a people who could not care less for the Germans, who showed no respect for German tradition and culture, German values and beliefs, in short, who ridiculed, economically exploited, used and abused the German people for their own selfish ends, and, because of that, were disloyal to the German nation as a whole, Hitler had refused to be taken in by any anti-Semitic propaganda.

> Once when I was passing through the inner city, I suddenly encountered a phenomenon in a long caftan and wearing black side locks. My first thought was: Is this a Jew? They certainly did not have this appearance in Linz. I watched this man stealthily and cautiously, but the longer I gazed at the strange countenance and examined it feature by feature, the more the question shaped itself in my brain: Is this a German? As was always my habit with such experiences, I turned to books for help in removing my doubts. For the first time in my life I bought myself some anti-Semitic pamphlets for a few pennies. But unfortunately they all began with the assumption that in principle the reader had at least a certain degree of information about the Jewish question or was even familiar with it. Moreover the tone of these pamphlets was such that I became doubtful again, because the statements made were partly superficial and the proofs extraordinarily unscientific. For weeks and for months, I returned to my old way of thinking. The subject appeared so enormous and the accusations were so far reaching that I was afraid of dealing with it unjustly, and so I became again anxious and uncertain.[14]
>
> In the Jew I still saw only a man who was of a different religion, and therefore, on grounds of human tolerance, I was against the idea that he should be attacked because he had a different faith. And so I considered that the tone adopted by the anti-Semitic press in Vienna was unworthy of the cultural traditions of a great people. The memory of certain events, which happened in the middle ages, came into my mind, and I felt that I should not like to see them repeated. . . .[15]
>
> Today it is hard and almost impossible for me to say when the word "Jew" first began to raise any particular thought in my mind. I do not remember even having heard the word at home during my father's lifetime. If this name was mentioned in a derogatory sense I think the old gentleman would just have considered those who used it in this way as being uneducated reactionaries.[16]

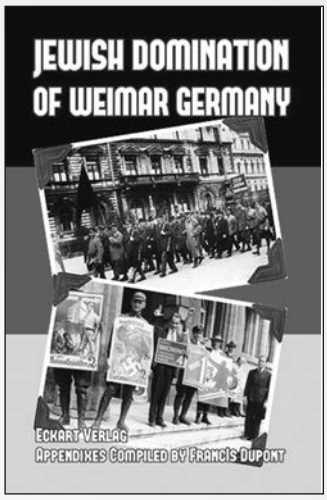
As time went on Hitler discovered that:

> Nine-tenths of all the smutty literature, artistic tripe and theatrical banalities had to be charged to a people who formed scarcely 1% of the nation—that fact could not be gainsaid. It was there and had to be admitted. . . .[17]

Then I began to examine my favorite *World Press*,

Weimar Germany & America . . .
The parallels are disturbing . . .

• Is the USA on the same path of economic and social ruin as Weimar Germany?
• Was the German response to the Weimar disaster an "overreaction" to events?
• What lessons can we learn from the Weimar period? Can we reverse course?



Jewish Domination of Weimar Germany was the national socialist government's first English-language attempt to explain the rationale behind their legislative moves to restrict Jewish influence in Germany after 1933. Using official pre-Nazi-era demographics, authors Eckhart Verlag and Francis Dupont list the ownership of mass media in Weimar Germany, the astonishing financial scandals, communist and other political subversion, degenerate theater and the communist indoctrination in educational institutions and the media. This new edition contains the entire original text and illustrations and benefits from a series of appendices by Francis Dupont which reveal: The measures taken by the Nazi state against Jews; details of the Haavara Transfer Agreement whereby the Nazi government and the World Zionist movement worked to help create the state of Israel; the world Jewish declaration of war against Germany in 1933; and a series of eye-opening parallels between Weimar Germany and the present-day United States, showing exactly the same trends of Jewish domination of educational institutions, the mass media and numerous financial scandals. ***Jewish Domination of Weimar Germany*** (softcover, 96 pages, #670, ***$14*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers) is available from TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Add $5 S&H inside the U.S. Outside the U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H to your nation. To charge, call toll free 1-877-773-9077 or shop at our online store at www.BarnesReview.com.

> with that fact before my mind. The deeper my soundings went, the lesser grew my respect for that *Press*, which I formerly admired. Its style became still more repellent and I was forced to reject its ideas as entirely shallow and superficial. To claim that in the presentation of facts and views its attitude was impartial seemed to me to contain more falsehood than truth. The writers were Jews.[18]

In Vienna, Hitler discovered that Jews were prominent in prostitution, and especially in the white slave trade:

> A cold shiver ran down my spine when I first ascertained that it was the same kind of cold-blooded, thick-skinned and shameless Jew who showed his consummate skill in conducting that revolting exploitation of the dregs of the big city. Then I became fired with wrath. . . . But as I learned to track down the Jew in all the different spheres of cultural and artistic life, and in the various manifestations of this life everywhere, I suddenly came upon him in a position where I least expected to find him. I now realized that the Jews were the leaders of Social Democracy. In the face of that revelation the scales fell from my eyes. My long inner struggle was at an end.[19]

As Hitler was developing his German National Socialist Workers Party into growing numbers, the Social Democrats could no longer ignore him as he had become a threat to their continued existence. They therefore resorted to terrorist tactics in order to destroy him and his party. Goons were sent in to break up Hitler's party meetings, but he did not cave in, being the courageous man he was. Instead, a bodyguard was formed to protect him, called the Storm Detachment. During this time the communists had taken over Bavaria.

Gottfried Feder described the events:

> In October 1922 Hitler marched at the head of 800 men to Coburg and within 48 hours utterly crushed the Red terror in that town.[20]
>
> During the summer of 1923 Hitler proceeded to break down the Red terror in the majority of towns in Bavaria; Ratisbon, Hof, Bayreuth, Nuremberg, Furth, Ingolstadt, Wurzburg, Schweinfurt—often at the cost of bloodshed in street fights in which he defeated the social democratic and communist terrorist bands.[21]
>
> In the German Marxist Revolution of 1918, the Jews were the directors and strategists; the German Cabinet was dominated by the Jews Schiffer and Berstein in charge of Finance, and the Jews Preuss and Freund occupying the secretariat of the Interior. In Prussia, the Ministry of Justice was all Jewish, headed by Rosenfeld; the Interior and Finance ministries were held respectively by the Jews Hirsh and Simm.

In Saxony, the leading lights of the government were the Jews Lipinski and Schwartz; in Wattenberg the Jews Talheimer and Heimann; in Hesse the Jew Fulda. The Jew Kurt Eisner boasted that he and 10 other Jews had made the revolution: Lowenberg, Rosenfeld, Wollheim, Rothschild, Arnold, Kranold, Rosenhek, Birenbaum, Reis and Kaiser. The chiefs of police of Berlin, Frankfurt, Munich and Essen and the heads of most of the soldiers and workmen councils were Jews.[22]

"Nine-tenths of all the smutty literature, artistic tripe and theatrical banalities had to be charged to a people who formed scarcely 1% of the nation."

They, and their internationalist Jewish connections, were the people who attacked Germany from the rear and those outside from the front, using other people's armies of course.[23] As Ben Freedman put it, the Jews stabbed the German people in the back and betrayed them without blinking an eye.[24] This betrayal cost Germany WWI.

Following the defeat of Germany, the yoke of the Versailles Treaty, with its massive war reparations, "the likes of which man's imagination cannot encompass,"[25] was placed around the German people's necks resulting in massive, unbearable inflation and unimaginable hardships. In order to pay these massive reparations, the German government was forced to borrow money from the German central bank, the Reichsbank, owned by Jews. Money that governments borrow from the central bankers is fiat money the bankers create out of thin air. What this means is that money the bankers create is not derived from anything of real value.[26] Thus when this kind of money is pumped into the economy of a country, it creates inflation, that is, an economy of continuously rising prices, and that is the situation we live in today.

Therefore when people receive this kind of money for work done, they can only buy less of the goods and services they need. In effect, inflation becomes an added tax. Hence in an inflationary economy, people are taxed to the hilt. That is why in an inflationary economy workers often must strike, demanding higher wages in order to make ends meet.

That this is caused by the bankers comes out of the mouth of a banker's agent himself, when he said, "Money is created out of the right to issue credit money."

This statement was made in 1920 by a man named Marriner Eccles, the then-chairman of the Federal Reserve, which, like the Reichsbank in Germany, is a central bank.[27] In other words, the bankers create inflation in order to enrich themselves by the workers' poverty, hunger, want and suffering as Hitler so aptly, truthfully and scientifically records in *Mein Kampf*. In order to understand this more fully, it is important to see how real wealth is created. And that is found in recognizing the fact that nothing of value can be produced without human labor. Human labor is, therefore, the basis, the essence, the root and the well-spring of real wealth. Without human labor, real wealth cannot be produced. But where do we ever see this fundamental truth emblazoned on the front page of a textbook on economics or hear an economics professor even mention it casually—if he wants to keep his job?

Which Nobel laureate in economics has dared to mention this simple truth in his complex mathematical theorizing? Now, people must have a way of exchanging the products of their labor for the goods and services they need in order to live ordinarily and also to improve upon the conditions in which they live, so that a carpenter can exchange his carpentry with a plumber who will do some plumbing for him or with a baker who will provide him bread in exchange for his carpentry and so on.

But this is a impractical way of exchanging one's wealth, the product of one's labor, for that of another, since not all needs are identical or are required at the same time. Therefore a more suitable and workable solution of the exchange of wealth had to be found, that is, a medium of exchange of wealth was essential, and that medium evolved into money, so that one can pay a plumber, with money, for his labor, or a carpenter for his, or a baker for his and so on. Some people, however, because of their laziness and lack of moral principles and commitment to what is just, honest and fair, have devised cunning, deceptive and devious schemes in order to steal the product of other people's labor and enrich themselves, thereby, while they do nothing to earn their living by hard work or effort. The two most important schemes they have devised so far are, namely, the banking system and the stock exchange system, which work together in tandem. By suitable propaganda through the mass media, these crooked schemes have acquired the aura of righteousness and respectability, of goodness, fairness and honesty.

For example, there is no more respectable-looking place than the outward appearance of a bank. But, hidden deeply under cover, behind this respectable facade, is the criminal mind of a robber and a killer. In studying *Mein Kampf* in an impartial, unprejudiced, and objectively minded way, the student will see that Hitler had arrived at the following conclusions:

a) The Social Democratic Party in Germany, whose political ideology was Marxism, had cooperated with Ger-

many's enemies to defeat Germany in World War I.

b) The Social Democratic Party was organized and led by Jews. It was essentially a Jewish party.

c) The Jews who lived in Germany had no loyalty to Germany, that is, they were not true Germans and were responsible for Germany's defeat in the war. It was a betrayal of Germany, a stab in the back, as Ben Freedman said.

Furthermore, these conclusions are essentially correct, for they are supported by other witnesses. Freedman was an eyewitness at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919 when the reparations were slapped on Germany. He was able to see for himself, first hand, the Jewish betrayal of Germany at that conference.[28] No one was in a better position to see that than he for, at that time, he was a Jew. In this connection, it is important to point out that Freedman was part of a Jewish delegation consisting of 117 Jews from New York, led by none other than the Jewish dictator in the American government, Bernard Baruch.[29]

This raises the highly pertinent question: Why was a delegation of Jews present at the Paris Peace Conference if Jews did not play a very significant part in the war? No other ethnic or religious group was represented there. The answer to this question can only be that international Jewry did play a highly significant role in Germany's defeat.

By attending Gottfried Feder's lectures, Hitler would go on to discover that the suffering of the German people, notably Germany's working class, was directly caused by the greed of the Jewish bankers, who had used the reparations in order to put Germany into massive debt, which produced the unbearable inflation that caused so much suffering among the German people. And that is why he nationalized the Reichsbank, and issued the German people's own currency as opposed to the currency of the Jewish bankers. This was thoroughly explained by Feder in his book *The Program of the NSDAP, the National Socialist German Workers Party, and Its General Conceptions*. And the bankers have acquired this exceptional right to create money out of nothing because they are the real rulers of the nations in which they have established their central banks. That is to say, the central bankers such as the owners of the Reichsbank, the Bank of England, the Federal Reserve System and the Bank of France dictate to their respective governments what they want these governments to do—and if war is required. Then the governments will declare war.

And these international bankers are all Jews with the notable exception of the Rockefellers. J.P. Morgan was not a real bank owner; he was a frontman for the real bank owners, who are the Rothschilds, and who are the leaders of the Jewish Zionists. The Rothschilds have been established in several Western European countries for many generations. As Freedman points out: "The Zionists and their co-religionists rule these United States as though they were the absolute monarchs of this country."[31]

What he means is that the Rothschilds, using their agents in America, such as Paul Warburg, Jacob Schiff, Bernard Baruch, Eugene Meyer, Col. Edward Mandel House and Samuel Untermeyer, were and are the real rulers of America. These monarchs, who are the Rothschilds, rule by proxy.

According to Freedman: "The arch villains behind the world's difficulties are the Rothschilds." He goes on to say: "This author can speak with confidence on this subject as his knowledge was obtained first hand from members of the Rothschild dynasty in London, New York and elsewhere."[32]

War means more money in the pockets of the bankers since the governments "have to" obtain credit from them to fight their wars. That is to say, wars are very profitable to the international bankers, whose banks are located in the respective countries fighting the wars, so that they can collect the principal, which costs them nothing because they create it out of nothing, plus the interest on the war loans from all the protagonists engaged in the war, Why, therefore, should they not promote, encourage and foster wars if wars are so profitable to them?

"Why was a delegation of Jews present at the Paris Peace Conference if Jews did not play a very significant part in World War I?"

This fact was laid bare by what a British member of Parliament and a Privy Councilor who was familiar with all parliamentary secrets. He points out how the British people were fleeced of their wealth by the owners of the Bank of England, when the bankers used World War I as a device to enrich themselves, even more, through massive loans to the British government in order to sustain the war and keep it going, for as long as they could, regardless of the many millions who were being killed and maimed.

Thomas C. Johnston, ex-lord of Privy Seal, explains:

> The report of the Cunliffe Committee (1927) relates the story of the progressive piling up of our war debt burdens. But it is nowise a complete *chronique scandaleuse* of usury in wartime; nor did its authors so intend it to be.

We find in its pages no reference to or hint of the magical process by which, while the nation struggled almost at death's door for its very existence, and while the masses of the fittest of our manhood were daily being blown into bundles of bloody rags, our banking fraternities continued to create for themselves a great volume of new credit and to lend that credit to us at interest, and indeed at progressively increased interest; no reference to the fact that by this manufacture of bankers' credit some portion, variously estimated in amount, of what now stands as the public debt, was simply fabricated for private ends and was not a *bona fide* loan of real wealth to the nation. . . .

We must note another, even more amazing and more impudent, of the methods of debt and interest concoction in these delirious wartimes. The banks actually issued circulars to thousands of their customers, inviting them to apply for a portion of the new war loan, and to borrow credit from the banks for that purpose at 3%. The customer was to put up no money for his war loan, no margin, no securities. . . .

The bank was to supply the credit and was to charge the customer 3%, interest for so doing; but the state was pledging itself to pay 4.5% interest on the war loan, which the customer was purchasing with his 3% money. The customer, after allowing for his income tax etc was clearly 1% per annum in pocket on the deal. It is difficult to write in cold blood of these financial dodges, arranged between the City and the Treasury and committed upon a nation *in extremis*. In March 1916 the Bank of England, without any apparent sense of shame, issued press advertisements that ran: "If You Cannot Fight: If you cannot fight, you can help your country by investing all you can in 5% Exchequer Bonds. Unlike the soldier, the investor runs no risk."

Yet all of these efforts surely paled before the shameless greed of the third great war loan in Jan. 1917. No foreign conqueror could have devised a more complete robbery and enslavement of the British nation. The rate of interest in the war loan was jumped to 5%. . . . Doubtless there were many millions of pounds lent patriotically to the state, money whose owners were disturbed and ashamed at the profiteering in finance, which made riot during and after the war. The Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, for example, who was financial secretary in the Treasury, and saw first hand the roguery and ravenous greed of finance while the nation was *in extremis*, anonymously handed over 150,000 pounds of his own fortune to the state to clear his conscience and to set an example. But the controllers of the money power . . . the men who created hundreds of millions in unnecessary debt, the men who inflated interest rates . . . during the stress of war surely provided the most convincing evidence that the nation must be the sole creator of money, and the guardian and banker of the savings and thrift of its citizens, if well-being and security are ever to be the common lot of men.[33]

"What he means is that the Rothschilds, using their agents in America, such as Warburg, Schiff, Baruch, Meyer, House and Untermeyer, were and are the rulers of America."

It is for similar reasons, in Germany, that Hitler moved to disestablish the Rothschild-owned Reichsbank, and to abolish interest servitude in Germany, in order to free the German working people from the thralldom of interest by which they were enslaved. And he did so by issuing the German people's own currency in place of the bankers' fictitious money. It should also be noted that money can only acquire real value when it is earned by people who have worked and labored in order to obtain it. It is this real money that the bankers are after and that they can only obtain by taxing the people. Of course, the governments—whose members the bankers control and manipulate like puppets on a string—compel the working people to pay taxes. In other words, there would be absolutely no need for taxation, of any kind, if the government issued the nation's currency, instead of the bankers. Freedman explains:

> The Treaty of Versailles had imposed crushing reparation payments on Germany. The German people were expected to reimburse the costs of the war for all participants —costs totaling three times the value of all the property in the country. Speculation in the German mark had caused it to plummet, precipitating one of the worst runaway inflations of modern times. At its peak a wheelbarrow full of 100 billion-mark banknotes could not buy a loaf of bread. The national treasury was completely broke, and huge numbers of homes and farms had been lost to the banks and speculators. People were starving in hovels. Nothing like it had ever happened before—the total destruction of the national currency, wiping out people's savings, their businesses and the economy generally.[34]

It was these war reparation payments that produced the massive German inflation at the end of World War I, thus making World War II the inevitable consequence. The inflation caused by the reparation payments was due to the fact that the bankers created money out of thin air.

This money-creation process, based upon debt, works as follows: The money created by the central bank is called fiat money because the Jewish-controlled government has given the banks, which are privately owned by Jews, the right to issue currency out of nothing. Whereas the right to issue currency should be reserved only for the government.

The fiat money created by the central banks and the commercial banks together is approximately nine times

the amount of the original government debt, which made the entire process possible. When the original debt is added to that figure, we finally have total fiat money equal to 10 times the national debt. To the degree that this newly created money floods into the economy in excess of goods and services, it causes the purchasing power of all money, both old and new, to decline. Prices go up, because the relative value of the money has gone down.

The result is the same as if that purchasing power has been taken away from the people by taxing them. The reality of the process is that it is a hidden tax equal to 10 times the national debt.

When this is added to income tax and excise taxes the total tax burden upon the people adds up to many times the national debt.[35]

This was the incredible hardship of interest servitude or usury to which the German people were condemned. This out-and-out robbery was supported and sustained by the Jewish-controlled government of the corrupt Weimar republic. This was the reason why Hitler moved to end the reign of the international bankers in Germany. As he would write, after studying Karl Marx's *Das Kapital*, "In the light of it I exactly understood the fight of the Social Democrats against national economics."[36]

And this is why the international Jews, even those living in Germany, who had no loyalty to Germany whatever, declared war upon Hitler's Germany by using the armies of gentile nations such as the United States, Britain, France and the Russian people, to fight their wars for them, resulting in the deaths, the casualties and the maiming of tens of millions of working-class gentiles.[37]

> "Nothing like it had ever happened before—the total destruction of the national currency, wiping out people's savings, businesses and the economy."

But because the Jews control the mass media of communication, such as the newspapers, the magazines, radio, television, the book publishing industry and the motion-picture industry, they are able to control what the gentile public hears, reads and sees and, therefore, to mold public opinion according to their own plans and conceptions and in their own particular self interests, and in this way decide who will be elected to form the next government which they will, likewise, control, manipulate and dominate.[38]

Not to mention the enormous amounts of money they will flood into political campaigns.

It should be pointed out that Ben Freedman was a former Jew, who converted to Christianity. However he was no ordinary Jew but was a member of the highest echelons of American Jewry, having been "personally acquainted with Bernard Baruch, Samuel Untermeyer, Woodrow Wilson, Franklin Roosevelt. Joseph Kennedy, John Kennedy and many more movers and shakers."[39] ✦

ENDNOTES:

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8 *Ibid.*, 38.
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12 *Ibid.*, p, 47.
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14 *Ibid.*, 44.
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37. Freedman, *op. cit.*
38 Freedman, *The Hidden Tyranny*, published by the author, 4.
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Cassian d'Ornellas, a Canadian, is a retired biology teacher who has compiled a study on the life of Adolf Hitler. TBR is serializing these writings in our issues.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

EDUCATING FOR PEACE

THE BARNES REVIEW edition for January/February 2014—"In Defense of Adolf Hitler"—was the finest edition ever published. The Hitler Youth Organization was created to encourage brotherhood between individuals who would then dedicate themselves to a new, vibrant Germany. It is interesting to note that the curriculum included four hours of German and five hours of English every week. Exchange visits with English "public schools" were encouraged. Hitler always wanted good relations with Britain, and this can best be shown when he let the British forces escape from Dunkirk in 1940. He hoped that his youth organization would continue with future generations.

Churchill was victorious in 1945. The prime minster encouraged German civilian bombings, bankrupted Britain and cost Britain its empire.. Churchill was not re-elected prime minister in 1945.

CRAIG DUNN
Florida

CONGRATULATIONS!

THE BARNES REVIEW is the most pro-Nazi propaganda magazine in print today. You are shameless apologists for what was, unquestionably, the most vile and odious dictatorship in history run by the most sordid gang of histrionic misfits, sinister, loutish boors, messianic, lunatic cranks, wild-eyed hysterics, robotic clowns, mountebanks, merchants of bluster and hot air, cardboard saints and criminal crackpots ever assembled in one place at one time.

GILBERT HOLLAND
State unknown

HOLOCAUST TRUTH PROJECT

I am writing to you about a very important project concerning the holocaust that I do hope you will be able to help me with. The United States is littered with holocaust museums and memorials. Hundreds of them. I have located almost all of their addresses and I can buy all the addresses of the people living on the streets on which these memorials are situated.

I have written a letter and want to send it along with your Holocaust Handbook series catalog to every address on the streets surrounding these memorials. The letter is a professional one, informing people that live in the area of holocaust memorials that some of what they are seeing inside those museums isn't completely true.

However with copying, envelopes and postage the cost is about $3,000. If you will find out if TBR has a financially well-off donor that can pay for this, I am willing to do all the work or you and your staff can do it. This might be the case since the donor does not know me. I will do the letter even if this is the case. Please bring this up to your readers and let me know.

CHUCK DONNER
California

(We think this is a great idea, but $3,000 is a lot of money on our limited budget at this time. If there is one donor who is interested in funding a project like this, that would be great. Please contact us at 202-547-5586 and leave a message and we'll get back to you. However, what TBR does have is lots of small donors. We've been able to accomplish what we have over the past 20 years—and that is quite a bit—on subscription renewals and $5, $10 and $25 donations. If you are one of these kinds of donors, please send a donation of whatever amount you can afford to TBR. Please write "Memorial Project" on the memo line so we know where to direct your donation. All we need are 300 $10 donors. Thank you for supporting this project.—Ed.)

DISTORTING HISTORY

Thank you for the "The Mysterious Megaliths of New England" pamphlet. Most history including the Bible has been written by the same people who are distorting history today. Healthcare in particular has been given a major distortion. Millions of people are suffering because they have been misinformed by the mass media via drug advertising with the goal of big profits. I, for instance, had a back problem that could have been corrected in a few minutes by a chiropractor, but suffered through 20 worthless operations and lived in medical hospitals for 10 years. I was brainwashed the same as the rest of the public. Learning that the brain controlled health by sending messages over the nerves was the greatest health discovery ever made, but it has been kept from the public because it restored health without medicine. When I learned this fact and saw how chiropractic healed me—what medicine could not do in 10 years—I became a doctor of chiropractic and started performing miracles of which medical doctors can only dream.

DR. LEO LINDENBAUER, D.C.
Washington state

(We hear you, not only about mainstream medicine but about the mainstream media as well. Coincidentally, my father was a chiropractor and I saw first hand how the mainstream medical establishment tried to restrict the practice of chiropractic by refusing to allow chiropractors to be recognized as legitimate healers by the big insurance companies. And just the way the powers that be collude against alternative health, they also team up to censor important historical, financial and political truths that could liberate the people of the world. —PAUL ANGEL)

A REVOLUTION OF HISTORY

Thank you for the pamphlet "The Mysterious Megaliths of New England" by TBR Managing Editor Paul Angel. I am sure you are aware there is a lot of evidence that proves white European men were in North America thousands of years ago. Kennewick man in Washington state was a Caucasoid and found to be abut 9,000 years old. Dr. Barry Fell's translation of carvings found near Toronto, Canada of the Swedish king that sailed to America several hundred years before Christ is witness to the presence of white Europeans in North America. There is much evidence all across the country. Mystery Mountain outside Albuquer- que, New Mexico has an ancient settlement on top of it that predates Christ. Also, near the base of the mountain is a carving of the 10 Commandments in a slab of stone using Iberian lettering. Keltic writings have also been identified in New Mex-

ico that give the locations of wells in the area. If we could get information like your pamphlet into the hands of students, maybe they would start questioning their teachers and a revolution of history teaching could really begin.

Bob Nejman
Pennsylvania

(If you are interested in getting a copy of the 16-page pamphlet "The Mysterious Megaliths of New England," please send $5—no S&H in U.S.—to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. If you would like to order in bulk, call 1-877-773-9077.—Ed.)

AMERICAN POLITICIANS

American politicians have cost Americans our reputation for right and justice by their duplicity, hypocrisy, pandering, injustice, lying, betrayal of trust and support of terror. One word shows their deceit. That word is "Palestine." To accuse the Russians of the same aggression and injustices our politicians (and other nations' politicians) have supported in the Middle East shows the world the violation of principle and character that makes these politicians unworthy of world leadership.

WWII veteran Tom Lindsey
Wyoming

WHAT'S IN A WORD?

One of your letter writers in the March/April 2014 issue expressed an issue with the term "Revisionism." People feel you are revising what they already feel to be true which places you in a position of opposition. Some people like being in opposition and some people do not. How about "truth hammer" for a theme description or "truth arrows." P.S. Please don't hit your thumb!

John Edward
Arkansas

LAST SEVERAL ISSUES

Your issues for 2014 thus far have been particularly excellent. Each one has been chock-full of all kinds of interesting and important articles that tie so well in with today. Your staff is doing a marvelous job and I look forward to getting my magazine in the mail. What I like most about TBR is that you cover so much history per issue.

Fred Miller
Tennessee

ANNIVERSARY OF WORLD WAR ONE APPROACHING

I am a longtime subscriber to your excellent magazine: The Barnes Review. I am hoping you can devote and entire issue to World War I as the 100th anniversary of the outbreak of the war is coming in early August. I am particularly interested in the deep-rooted causes of the war, going all the way back to the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-1871 when newly formed Germany annexed Alsace-Lorraine—against Bismark's advice! A separate essay could deal with the immediate causes of World War I, starting with the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife Sophie in Sarajevo on June 28, 1914. Another essay could deal with the unfairness of placing the sole blame for the outbreak of World War I upon Germany. Please discuss the "Guilt Clause" in the punative Versailles Treaty. Another essay could deal with the issue of to what extent was World War II really just an extension of World War I. The German people quite rightly resented the harsh treatment they received and Adolf Hitler exploited this and sadly World War II.

Another topic could be the many books written about WWI—especially on the onset of WWI—my favorite: Barbara Tuchman's *The Guns of August*. You could also do mini-biographies of the major figures—military and political—during the WWI era. You could discuss the general feelings in Europe before WWI. Many countries were itching for a contest of strength. After all, there hadn't been a large European battle since Waterloo, 100 years prior.

There are so many aspects of WWI that you can write about—so again—I hope you can devote an entire issue to World War I—and its aftermath.

Thank you and keep up the good work!

W.H. Painter
Nevada

(Thanks go to this letter-writer who has read our minds and has nearly planned out our next issue for us. We will be devoting a large portion of the September/October 2014 issue of TBR to taking a look at the causes, effects and personalities of World War I upon Europe and the world.—Ed.)

CHILD MURDERER

In the May/June 2014 issue you had an article on the Mary Phagan murder case by the late Dr. Harrell Rhome. I do not think you were hard enough on the perpetrator, Leo Frank. In my mind the author did not present enough of the overwhelming evidence against Frank, but this could have been due to space constraints. At any rate, I have researched this murder in depth and there is absolutely no doubt that Leo Frank—the inspiration for the creation of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith—was the killer, despite the fact he was posthumously pardoned. That legal flimflammery was nothing more than a politically correct move to appease the Jews, who've been at the forefront of prostitution, serial child abuse and such heinous acts as organ trafficking for a very long time.

Maritza Simpkins
Virginia

THE GRAY GHOST

I really enjoyed your "all-Civil War" issue from November/December 2013. John S. Mosby has always been a hero of mine, even though I hail from Ohio. Keep up the good work and bring us even more uncensored history!

John Kilchenmann
Ohio

(The 262-page book *The Memoirs of Col. John S. Mosby* is available from TBR for $25 plus $5 S&H in the U.S. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge.)

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